

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright, 1915 by the Proprietor.

WEATHER FORECAST

RAIN

Barometer 29.72

July 5 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 95 91

July 5 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 80 79

2962 日金月五

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

一六禮 日五廿月七年八零 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

GERMAN BATTLESHIP BLOWN UP.

SHIP OF THE DEUTSCHLAND TYPE TORPEDOED IN
THE BALTIC.

Austro-Germans Checked in Galicia.

TWO MORE BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES AT ARRAS.

July 4, 6.10 p.m.
The storm centre in the Battle of Arras is round the sunken road from Angres to Abbeville. The Germans re-attacked there last night in close formation, but the French artillery were ready, and enveloped them in a curtain of fire and caught them with machine guns.
The official communique states that the enemy losses were very heavy.
The battle raged in Argonne all the night long consisting mostly of infantry and artillery actions localised. All the French positions were maintained. The Germans were caught in curtains of fire and two of their attacks were broken on our entanglements.

AUSTRO-GERMANS CHECKED.

July 4, 5.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the enemy attempted a large number of attacks in Poland.
The official communique affirms that these were repulsed with success. The situation is otherwise unchanged.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a check to the Austro-German forces in Galicia is indicated in the Vienna communique on both the Breg and at Krasnik. It has been officially claimed that the Austro-Germans had occupied Krasnik, but the latest communique reports that fighting there is still proceeding.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP BLOWN UP.

July 4, 1.00 p.m.
An official Petrograd message states that, in the Baltic, a submarine fired two torpedoes which blew up a German battle-ship of the Deutschland type, on July 2.
The Deutschland, 13,020 tons, was built in 1906.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR SEES SHOOTING.

July 4, 6.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that among those who breakfasted with Mr. J. P. Morgan, was Sir C. A. Spring-Rice, Ambassador to America, who witnessed the shooting.

GENERAL GOURAUD: FAVOURABLE REPORT.

July 4, 6.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that General Gouraud's life is not in danger though he is returning to France temporarily.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

TWO MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

July 4, 9.15 p.m.
The crew of the steamers Renfrew (in ballast) and Larchmore (laden with coal for Bombay), sunk by submarine yesterday morning, have been landed at Plymouth. Both ships made gallant attempts to escape before they stopped. The Larchmore's engine room was wrecked; one donkeyman was killed and another wounded.

NEW TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS.

July 4, 4.10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens it is reported that the Turks are fortifying the old Ergene line near Toherkessany and also a second line behind Tohattal Djarret.

BOTHA'S NEWEST ACHIEVEMENT.

July 4, 4.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria says that the British occupation of Otavi, where there is an abundant water supply, practically ensures possession of the whole surrounding country.

GERMAN REPORT OF AIRCRAFT VISIT TO ENGLAND.

July 4, 1.00 a.m.
From Amsterdam it is reported that a German communique says:—Aircraft dropped bombs on the Landguard Fort at Harwich and upon a British flotilla of destroyers.

A NAVAL INVENTIONS BOARD.

July 4, 1.00 a.m.
A Naval Inventions Board is forming to assist the Admiralty in relation to the requirements of the Naval Service, and Lord Fisher has been appointed chairman.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

SHARP ARTILLERY ACTIONS IN BELGIUM.

July 4, 1.35 p.m.
A Paris communique says that there have been sharp artillery actions in Belgium.
North of Arras the mining conflict has been continued. On the right bank of the Aisne there have been fights with grenades and torpedoes, but no infantry actions in Argonne. There has been cannonading on the heights of the Meuse and in the Vooges district.

IRISH DIPLOMAT MADE BRITISH MINISTER AT SOFIA.

July 4, 1.00 a.m.
Mr. Hugh James O'Beirne, C. B., Counsellor, Petrograd Embassy since 1906 has been appointed British Minister at Sofia.

MR. J. P. MORGAN'S CONDITION.

July 4, 1.00 a.m.
Mr. J. P. Morgan's condition is favourable.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CREW IN PERIL.

July 4, 10.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the German submarine which sank in the mouth of the Ems, is lying at a depth of thirty-five metres. Attempts are in the making to raise her and ships for that purpose left Wilhelmshafen. Immediately after the sinking, the divers ascertained that the crew were still alive, but as salvage was impossible, they must now have perished.

CASUALTY LISTS.

July 4, 7.15 p.m.
The latest casualty lists include the following:—
Killed:—Lt. Col. G. Hill, Berkshire Regiment; Major H. Chapman, Durham Light Infantry. Second Lts. O. Barnley-Campbell; Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; F. F. Hunt the London Regiment.
Wounded:—Lt. Col. H. B. Jones, Royal Engineers; Major J. Arden, Worcestershire Regiment; Captains Carl De la Fontaine of the London Regiment; W. I. Harrison of the Royal Army Medical Corps; Lts. H. H. Ball, Northumberland Fusiliers; J. A. Carter of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; O. H. King, Irish Fusiliers; E. Orpen, West Surrey Regiment; D. Rawes, King's Rifles; Second Lts. R. Baker of the Wiltshire Regiment; P. Dangerfield of the Buffs, I. O. Montford of the King's Rifles; B. Monypenny Essex Regiment; A. Plaistowe, Worcestershire; W. Roseyars, Royal Engineers.
Missing:—Lt. W. Robertson, Lincolnshire Regiment.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

PROMISING FRENCH GENERAL INJURED.

July 5, 10.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that General Gouraud who was wounded by shell splinters while visiting a field hospital is only forty-seven years of age, and is the youngest of the French Divisional Generals, of which he was regarded as one of the greatest. He spent his whole career in the colonies.

FRENCH REPORTS.

(Havas Telegram.)

July 2.
Yesterday in the Arras region we exploded a mine in front of Dompierre and repulsed violent attacks in the Vooges. We destroyed advance enemy's works in the Daboisselle region and checked attacks in Argonne and Lepretre Wood.
The French Deputies MM. Thierry and Godart have been appointed Under Secretaries for War.
Petrograd:—In Galicia we repulsed attacks, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy and taking a thousand prisoners.
Rome:—In the Ponzale zone we dispersed platoons, occupied two defence works and bombarded the Hentel front.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INDIA AND THE LOAN.

July 3, 3.00 p.m.
The Times in a leader suggests the practicability of making the war loan accessible to Indian investors. Vast stores of widely diffused wealth have been hoarded by the people of India, it urges. Of late years there has been a considerable flow of Indian capital into industrial enterprises and internal loans, but the amount is small compared with the total wealth. The loan must be explained for it to be made popular, and, above all, it must be exempted from income tax.

V. C. FOR A TERRITORIAL.

July 3, 3.10 p.m.
Lance-Corporal Keyworth, of the 24th London Territorials, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery at Givenchy. During a fierce bombing encounter Keyworth stood fully exposed for two hours on the enemy's parapet, and threw 150 bombs among the Germans, who were only a few yards away.

FLOATING THE LOAN IN AMERICA.

July 3, 5.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in New York reports that the bankers, headed by Mr. J. P. Morgan, are negotiating the flotation in the United States of a hundred million dollars British war loan. The offering will be increased if the bonds are well received.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

ALLIES' AVIATION SUCCESS.

July 3, 6.35 p.m.
A Paris communique says the struggle in Argonne continues unabated. The French have maintained their positions and have inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy. Two fresh attacks in the Arras region were repulsed. Cannonading is actively proceeding along the remainder of the front. Our aviators successfully bombarded the stations of Challerange, Zarren and Lanzemarck.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

July 4, 2.55 a.m.
A Paris communique reports that the day was marked by a general renewal of the enemy's artillery activity. The Germans did not renew their attacks in the Argonne.

(Continued on page 5.)

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Sharp artillery actions are taking place in Belgium.

A submarine has sunk a German battleship of the Deutschland type in the Baltic.

Two British steamers, the Renfrew and the Larchmore, have been sunk by submarines.

A Vienna communique indicates that the Austro-German forces have received a check in Galicia.

Among those who witnessed the attempt on the life of Mr. J. P. Morgan was the British Ambassador to Washington.

A German communique claims that aircraft have dropped bombs on Harwich and on a flotilla of British destroyers.

The British occupation of Otavi practically ensures possession of the whole of the surrounding country.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 4.

THE LATE BOB FERGUSON.

Thrice Open Champion.

The following cutting from the Edinburgh Dispatch may be of interest to golfers in Shanghai and HongKong:—

"Bob Ferguson, Musselburgh, who three times won the Open Golf Championship, died at his home in Musselburgh last month at the age of sixty-nine. He it was, along with Peter McEwan, who laid out the first Braid Hills course for the City of Edinburgh, and several courses in the vicinity of Edinburgh and in the South of Scotland were designed by him. He was a grand golfer in his day, and was much in request as a tutor till illness laid him aside a year ago. Golf was his profession all through life, beginning as a 'fore caddie.' His first appearance in a tournament was at Leith in 1866, when a youth of eighteen, and there he figured among the great men of golf—old Willie Park, old Tom Morris, young Tom Morris, Jamie Anderson, Willie Dow, and the rest of them. In later years he won renown as a match player, beating old Tom, old Willie Park, and Davie Strath. He was at the zenith of his power and fame when, in 1880, 1881 and 1882, he won the Open Championship at Musselburgh, Prestwick, and St. Andrews respectively. He did not defend the title in 1883, being ill with typhoid fever. The deceased was known to many Shanghai golfers, and especially to Mr. J. E. Bingham, says the N. C. Daily News. After Mr. Bingham's last trip home, he received a letter from the deceased which is now framed in the Kiangwan Golf House and which gains value now that the old man is dead.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

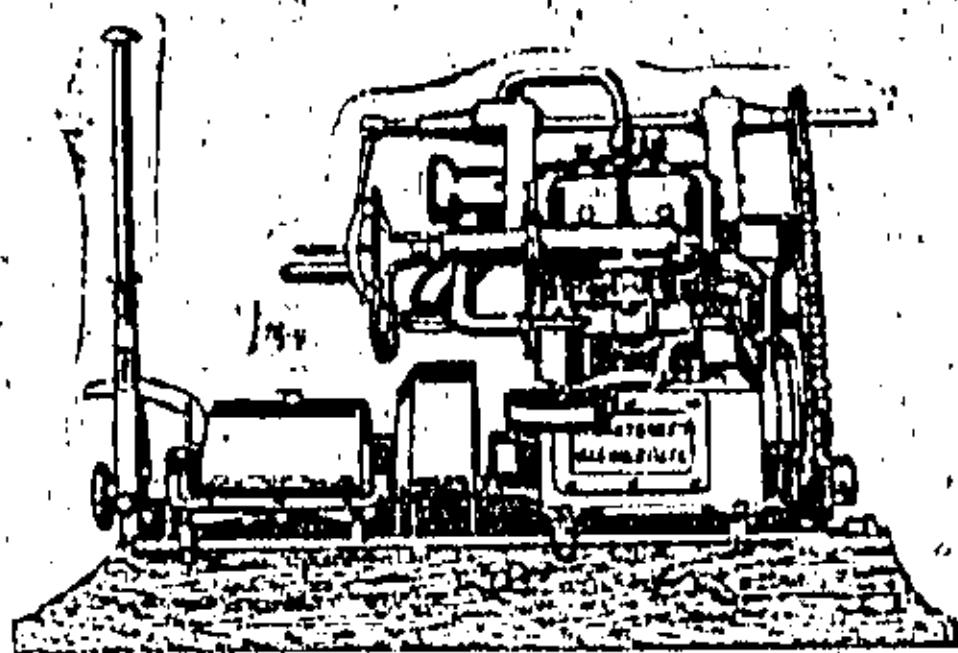
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Friday, July 2.
Sale of Porcelain and Curios—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Saturday July 10.
Sale of Porcelain and Curios—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Monday, July 12.
Extraordinary General meeting H.K. Chamber of Commerce—New Government Building—noon.

NOTICES



THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.
DODWELL & CO., LTD., General Managers.
Telephone No. 41.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender
Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of
Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to
DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

ASAKI BEER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO., TOKIO, JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to Eu-
ropean officials and merchants in
this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 160,
Wellington Street, second floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS
PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE AND
FOR SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.
KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD.

Tel. 482
Tel. K226

WE "EXPRESS" TO ANY ADDRESS
WE CLEAR, WE SHIP, WE PACK,
WE CARRY, WE TRANSFER,
WE STORE, WE INSURE,
WE FORWARD TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
THE HONGKONG PARCEL, EXPRESS & STORAGE CO.
Telephone 1208. 3, Duddell Street

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within
the vicinity of all the principal Banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and
Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.
to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER.
Telephone No. 197. Tel. Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
FRANK L. COOKE,
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION.
High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices
Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most
Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect
these Residential Quarters.
Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing
Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

Private Hotel, Residential only.
OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.
These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished through-
out. They are specially recommended to Mercantile Officers, Tourists
Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms
can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board.
Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot
and Cold Water, Electric Light, &c., No Extras.
Inspection cordially invited; full particulars may be obtained either
premises or
THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Tel. 909.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM
ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL,

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new
proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for
Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix" THE MANAGER.

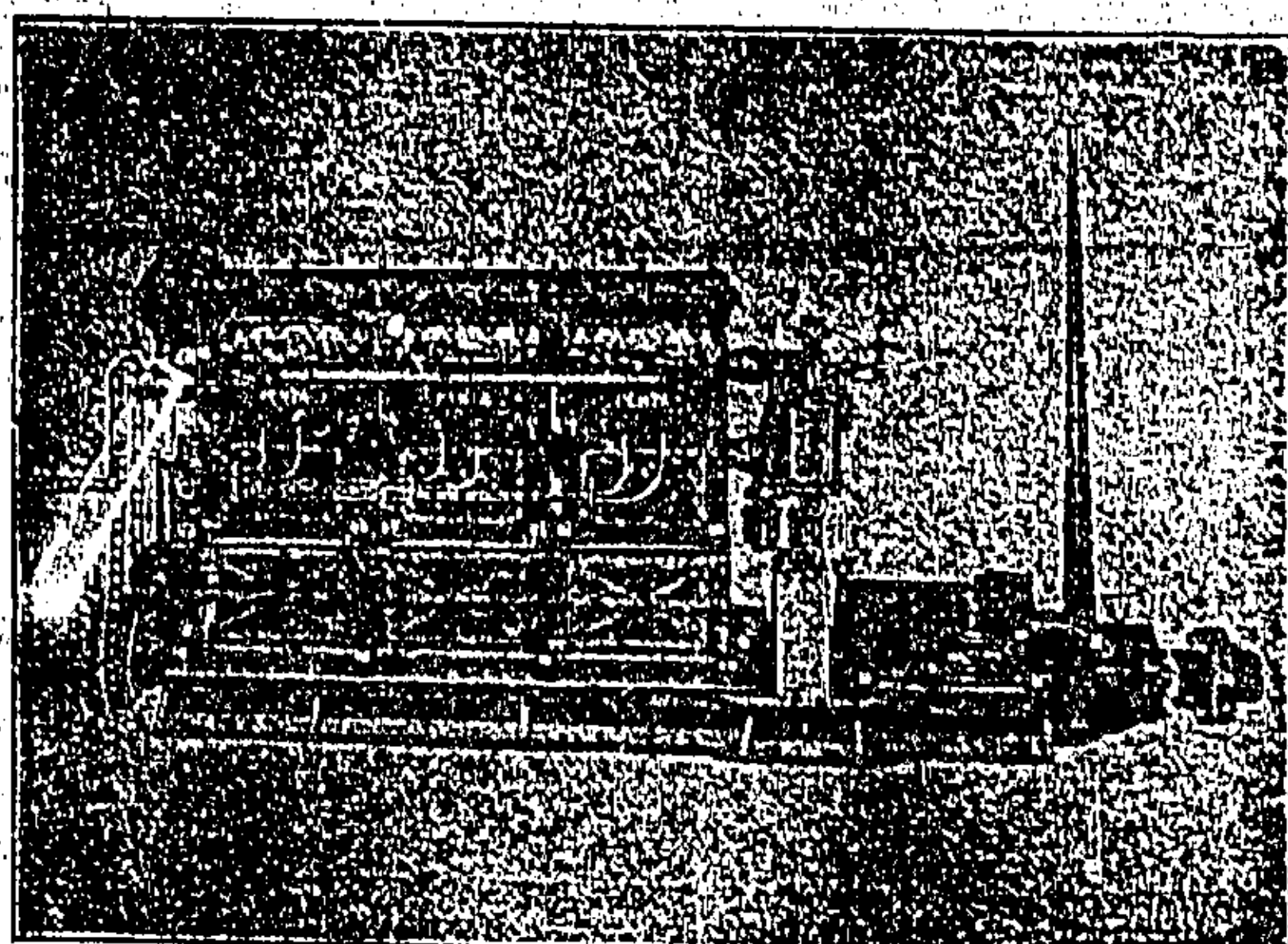
PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL
Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in
Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social
Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

NOTICES

THE PENTA KEROSENE MOTOR.



36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR

MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR
STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE
PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK.
DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.
IN CHINA LTD.
YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Against the Turk.
Once again the evil is lifted and
the eager reader is permitted a
passing peep at current events at
the Dardanelles, or, to be more
correct the Gallipoli peninsula.
The manner in which our troops
have fought and are fighting
there inspire the greatest con-
fidence. The progress is slow
but it is steady, and when one
considers the nature of the coun-
try, the strength of its defences
and the tenacity of its defenders
they marvel at the invading force,
restricted as it must be in num-
bers, supplies and transport, has
been able in the short time since
a landing was effected to make
any progress at all. General Sir
Ian Hamilton's report which ap-
pears to-day will be read with
satisfaction. It is a plain, ungar-
nished statement of fact and
somewhat of a relief from the lurid
tales of the "Eye-witnesses." It
shows that the enemy is not in any
mood for capitulation as some of
the correspondents would have us
believe, that there is still a good
deal of fight left in them, but that
the British are able to repel all
their attacks and even to make
headway.

Daily Press.

The Censors at Work

In China.
The Censors further warn the
President and the Government
against the reactionary tendencies
they have recently evinced, and
they urge the unwisdom of ex-
cluding men of the power schools
of thought from official posts.
And having dealt with present
evils the Censors conclude by
urging upon the Government the
importance of popular education,
and of official encouragement in
the development of Home in-
dustries. The advice given
in the Memorial is excellent;
but it really contains little
that is new. All the aspirations
it expresses have already found
expression in Presidential Man-
dates, on many occasions during
the past few years, and that the
need continues as great as ever
for such wholesale denunciations
of officials for extortion from the
people and misappropriation of
public funds, shows how ineffec-
tive is the Administration, as at
present organised, to cope with
the evil. We doubt if any im-
provement is possible until the
Provincial Councils are re-
established with powers of control
over provincial finances.

China Mail.

Moral Problem of the

"War-Baby"

A grave moral problem con-
fronts England in the expected
arrival of hundreds, if not thou-
sands, of little strangers whose
fathers are immortalised in Brit-
ish regard as heroes, yet whose
status is not commonly recognised
in the British social system.
How shall they be treated? Here
is a clash between patriotism and
morals that has plunged Britain
into a turmoil. To ostracise these
children and their mothers is
condemned by many as not only
monstrous but uneconomic when
England needs every son and
daughter. Yet the stern British
conscience cannot overlook
the omission of clerical
or legal sanction. Not long
ago Mr. Ronald McNeill, a mem-
ber of Parliament, informed the
London Morning Post that all
over England, in districts where
troops had been quartered, a
great number of these arrivals
were in prospect—about 2,000 in
the region about one camp. Mr.
McNeill has since modified the
statements originally made, and
investigations almost at once
started by the Manchester
Guardian in such training-
centres as Southport, Blackpool,
Morecambe, and Lancaster failed
to confirm his figures. The very
delicacy of the question made it
difficult to ascertain the real facts,
but the social workers inter-
rogated refused to confirm the estimate.
Nevertheless the press has been
teeming with controversy on the
subject of "war-babies," and the
moral and legal as well as econ-
omic questions that they involve
are squarely met.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
—ALEXANDRA CAFE.



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE.

Wholesale Agents: W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

CAILLE

PORTABLE MOTORS.

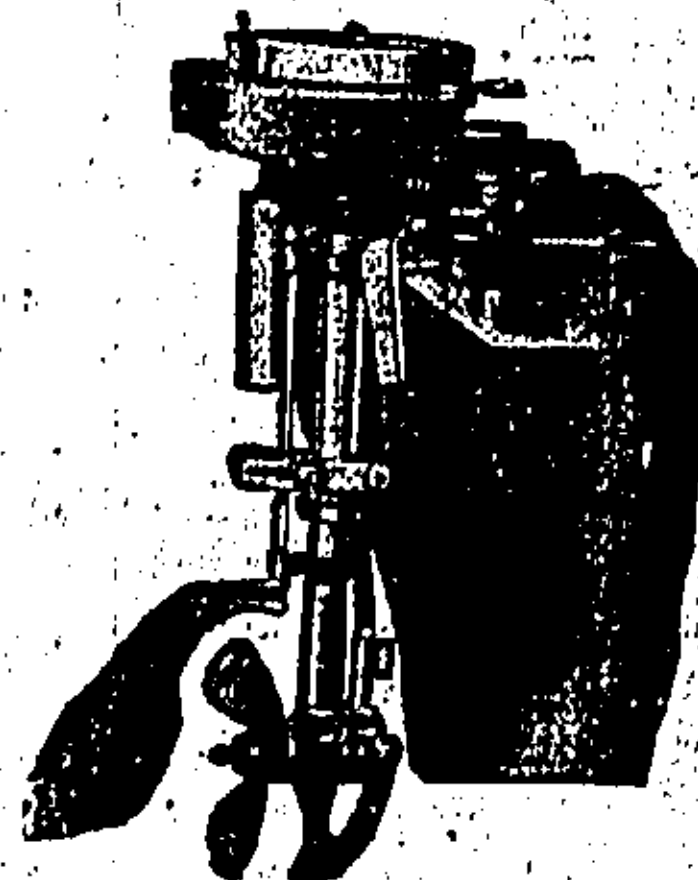
Shipments just to hand with
the latest improvements. Many
exclusive features not to be
found in other portable Motors.

Let us give you
a demonstration.

Two Sizes:—2.3 h.p. & 3.5 h.p.

Batteries or Magneto
as desired.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone 27.



Have you yours?

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSION

15, Morrison Hill Road

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CHOCOLAT
(AND SOY MANUFACTURERS)
Factory at Yuenat

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Vœux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & E. 18.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in
this class of Goods. Our Fruit &
Gingers are all fresh and of the first pick.
Our Syrup is prepared from the best
quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to our business and sanitary
arrangements.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Presidential Mandates.
Peking, June 22.—By order of the President:—Hu Chin-yi, Chiangchun directing the military affairs of Szechuan, telegraphs requesting an audience, etc. He is hereby permitted to come to Peking to be received in audience. Chen Yi, Acting Governor of Szechuan, is hereby appointed to direct the military affairs of Szechuan concurrently. Liu Sang-hai is hereby appointed Director of the River Conservancy Office in Honan.

Singapore Mortality Returns.
The rate of mortality in the Settlement of Singapore for the week ended June 10 was 25.02 per mille of the population per annum. The total number of deaths was 103, of which 100 were male subjects and 54 female. Convulsions claimed 10, malarial fever 23. The deaths under three months numbered 27 and between that age and one year 15. Two Europeans died, 127 Chinese, 23 Malays and 10 Indians.

Lord Fisher and the Present War.
"There is, I believe, a letter in existence written by Lord (then Sir John) Fisher in 1905, which contained two prophecies, both of which have been fulfilled to the letter," says an anonymous writer in *Pearson's Magazine*, who is described as a personal friend of Lord Fisher's. "They were these:—'There would be war with Germany in 1914, and Captain Jellicoe would be the Admiralsissimo.' It shows the far-seeing character of the man and the imaginative quality of his naval policy."

New Banking Departure.
The Union Bank of Manchester has made a new departure among the large joint stock institutions by opening a savings bank department. All offices of the bank will be open on Friday evenings from 7 to 8 p.m. for savings business only, and under no circumstances will ordinary mercantile banking transactions be dealt with then. The directors express the hope that this will prove a convenience to workers and others engaged in the day time on the production of the Army supplies, and it is intended to relieve the pressure of work during the day on the bank's staff, which is largely reduced by its members joining His Majesty's Forces.

Interesting Defamation Case.
Calcutta, June 15.—Calcutta papers state that Sir Edward Carson, K. C., and Mr. H. E. Duke, K. C., have been specially retained by Messrs. Downer and Johnson, Solicitors, of London, on behalf of Sir Valentine Chirol, in the defamation suit they intend to file shortly against Sir Valentine Chirol in connection with certain statements contained in the book "Unrest in India" published by the latter in 1910. Tilak has instructed his solicitors to ask for a full apology from Sir Valentine, failing which he will file a suit for heavy damages. The draft notice was received by Tilak last week, in Bombay. After it is approved by cable notice will be served on Sir Valentine.

Malacca Planter's Association.
The members of the Malacca Planters' Association meet at Malacca on Sunday next, when the agenda of business will include:—Says the *Straits Times* of June 21, Chinese immigration, the Agricultural Department, to-day shops, quit-rent and rebates, and the Family Labour Ordinances for the a.s. Mr. Chan Sang Swi has given notice that he intends to submit the following resolutions:—(1) That the association passes an order requesting that all employers of Chinese labour and their contracts shall not for purposes of recruiting advance to each coolie more than a certain maximum sum to be fixed by the meeting, (2) that a discharge ticket system be adopted among the Chinese coolies; (3) that the association distributes notices explaining to the estate managers and owners the utility of meeting labour security by an increase of wages, which is bound in time to become general, and therefore ineffectual for purposes of increasing their labour force.

NOTICE.

You never need to be at a loss for Entertainment when you possess a Victrola.



Call in and we will gladly demonstrate it to you.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

THE IRISH PLEDGE.

Mr. John Redmond and the Cabinet.

Those who know Ireland and its history better are not likely to doubt the wisdom of Mr. Redmond in declining an office in the Coalition Cabinet writes "An Irish Nationalist" in the *Daily News* of May 28. It is not that Irishmen are not determined behind the Cabinet in everything it can do to defeat Germany and restore Belgium to her place among the free nations. Irish Nationalists are on this point of the same mind as the Irish Guards who in the early days of the war charged the Prussians singing "God Save Ireland." In August and September last Irish enthusiasm for the cause of the Allies was momentarily damped down by a series of events into which it is not necessary to enter now, but since then the enthusiasm has been reawakened, and Ireland is sending her full share of men to fight against the Prussian bully.

It was only the other day that many thousands of the new Irish soldiers had an enthusiastic passage through Dublin on their way to the front. Ireland's attitude to the war is the attitude of the Dublin Fusiliers and the Munster Fusiliers, who led the way so heroically in the landing at the Dardanelles. That the Irish Parliamentary Party is also inspired by the same spirit is shown by the fact that such prominent members and ex-members of it as Mr. "Willie" Redmond, Mr. Stephen Gwynn, Professor Kettle, and Mr. W. A. Redmond are at present serving in the Army.

To many people it will perhaps seem that Irish done Ruler, having accepted the cause of the Allies as their own, might have gone further and contributed to the strength of the Coalition Cabinet. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Redmond's accession to the Cabinet would have been of more service to the cause of the Allies than his position as an independent co-operator will. His accession would have been another symbol of the union of the British and Irish democracies in the fight against Prussianism; but such a symbol is surely no longer necessary in view of the fact, which I have just mentioned. The union of the two democracies is not for one moment in doubt. It has not been in doubt since Mr. Redmond delivered his great speech in the House of Commons at the outbreak of the war. On the other hand, the Irish people are determined not only to defeat Prussianism abroad but to defeat Prussianism at home. They are concerned for the liberation of Europe, but they are also concerned for the liberation of Ireland. If the Irish Parliament were already in being in Dublin with the consent of both of the English parties Mr. Redmond's course would have been clear: he would have joined the Cabinet. But Home Rule is not yet in being. In fact it is open to doubt whether Unionists are a whit more reconciled to it now that the Home Rule Act is on the Statute Book than they were before the outbreak of the war.

The Irish people believe that the placing of Home Rule on the Statute Book pledged the best Englishmen (and the English people through them) to keep it there, but they also know that the swing of the party pendulum does not always put it in the power of the best Englishmen to carry out their wishes. If the Unionists could have seen their way to pledge their acceptance of the Home Rule settlement things would have been simpler; but they have not seen their way to do this. On the contrary, even during the war some of the Ulster Unionist politicians have not hesitated to declare that they will wreck Home Rule as soon as their hands are free.

The Refusal of Rewards.
In the circumstances, then, what was Mr. Redmond to do? He has behind him the history of Ireland under the Union for more than a hundred years, and it is the history of a people that has only been able to obtain any of its national rights when its politicians were organised in an independent party, refusing to accept the honours of office until their country possessed the commonplace honour of freedom. Again and again Irish leaders might have held great office; but again and again they stood apart. Those of their countrymen who did accept office or other rewards ceased, naturally enough, to be concerned with the one life-purpose of Ireland, and were absorbed into other spheres. O'Connell and Butt might have had what professional advancement they chose, but they refused. The tradition by which Irish members pledge themselves to refuse office or reward is an honourable and unselfish tradition. Obviously, if Mr. Redmond were merely a personally ambitious man he would not hesitate a moment about accepting a Cabinet appointment. His refusal is an act of self-interest and not an act of self-interestless. It is to all Englishmen who are fighting for the freedom of Belgium that until Home Rule is secure, a wrong remains to be righted in Ireland as well as on the Continent. It is an assertion of the living necessity of Irish as well as of Belgian Nationalism.

The Real Union.
It may from the English point of view be an unfortunate situation, but it is a situation that has its roots in history, and in similar circumstances I do not think that any patriotic English leader would have behaved differently from what Mr. Redmond has done. The Irish self-denying ordinance is a reality. Mr. Redmond's entrance into the Cabinet would only be a formality. The union between the British and the Irish peoples as regards the prosecution of the war is an effective and spiritual unity. The acceptance of office by Mr. Redmond would merely be a superficial mark of unity. It will be seen from all I have said that Mr. Redmond's abstention is not due to callousness but to a sincere sense of duty. Even from the point of his efficiency as an exponent of the justice of the war to the Irish people he will be an infinitely more effective leader if the Irish people know that he still retains an absolutely free hand in regard to Home Rule. So long as he remains an inde-

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next—English baths and kitchen—ranges, hot and cold water, Electric light. First class appointments throughout, including water carriage system. **PENYRHEW** Mindon Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court, 2 & 3 Mindon Villas, Kowloon, 5 Roomed Houses with Tennis Courts. Four roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.** Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street. Offices facing the Harbour, between The Hongkong Club and Post Office. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.**

TO LET.—House No. 4 Lyceum Villas, Kowloon. Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.**

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply—Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to **CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.**

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Fatkee, Haiphong. Gregg, Sydney. Henry Garrow, Calcutta. Hongkong 23 and 24 Connaught Road, Singapore. Kwonghiplong, Hoilo. Kwongmowchan, Kuala Lumpur. Limkuiwai 11 Bonham Street, Tapah.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd. Jonyuen, Shanghai. Kwangziang, Shanghai. Limpeckiu 11 Castle Road, Amoy. Maute, Shanghai. Ngiankee Bonham St. W., Swatow. Poontong Gubilit Street, Shanghai.

R. BLACK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915.

pendent leader they can contribute their tens of thousands of soldiers to the war against Germany without a nervous sense that some settlement of the Irish question may be come to over their heads and without a leader to guide them. Out of office Mr. Redmond is absolutely their man. He belongs to them. They would not have this feeling if he were a Cabinet Minister. It is unwise as well as unreasonable to ask Mr. Redmond and the Irish people to act as if Ireland were already in the full sense free. She is free to help, and that she is helping is attested by the record of the war. But she has also a duty to herself and the generations to come. She can fulfil both her duty to herself and to Europe most fully if she remains absolutely untrammelled and, as one needs to remind hostile critics, unrewarded by office.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

TO LET. The whole or part of Shop in Chater Road. Apply **CLARK & Co., Opticians.**

TO LET.—From 1st July, Seven-Room House, furnished, garden and tennis court, two Bathrooms, Splendid Harbour View, moderate rent. Apply **GETZ BROS.** Telephone 1514, 2, Pedder Street.

TO LET.—Broadwood Road, on Ridge East of Happy Valley, a 5 Roomed Detached House standing on its own grounds. For particulars apply to **C. E. WARREN & Co.**

TO LET.—Furnished, including a splendid Piano, "Fair View" No. 3 Robinson Road, containing 6 rooms with ample servants quarters. Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co.**

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongsichong Road. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Microscope in good order. Must have fine and coarse adjustment, low and high power and oil immersion lenses, Abbe condenser, etc. State particulars and lowest cash price first letter. Address "MICROSCOPE," c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—For immediate occupation one 3/4 roomed small Bungalow with a compound, anywhere up on the Peak. Apply stating location, rent, etc. to "Z" c/o "The Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Immediately expert Stenographer—Typist for legal office. Apply with full particulars stating age experience and salary required and enclosing three recent references. "LEX" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

A TARGET FOR TAUBES.

Lord Charles Beresford's Adventure.

Lord Charles Beresford, who has recently returned here from the front, has given to a representative of *The Journal* an account of a narrow escape he had from bombs dropped from a German Tauba. The Admiral, who told the story laughingly, said: "During the last few days I served as a target to some of the German Taubes. I was at a small village, where no doubt my presence had been reported, and one evening a bomb fell quite near the house where I was staying, killing a poor woman. On the following day I had scarcely left when three bombs fell one after the other upon the house, from a Taube."

The bombs did considerable damage, and the three projectiles thrown at the same object clearly indicates that the intention of the aviator was well fixed. That incident, however, did not eclipse the importance of what Lord Charles saw during his tour, when he gathered some extraordinary impressions. These impressions gave him concrete manifestation of the *Entente Cordiale*, and the harmony prevailing amongst English and French goes to prove that this war will definitely seal the union of the English and French peoples. A Reuter telegram adds that Lord Charles went to France on a mission entrusted to him as president and inspector of the British Ambulance Committee operating in the firing line.

IF you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the **ALEXANDRA CAFE** is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

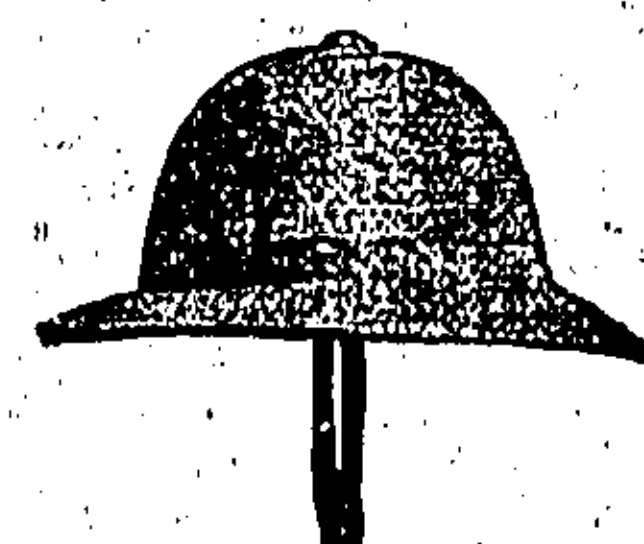
THE OLD FAVOURITE.

Many Imitations but only one genuine **THREE CASTLES** CIGARETTE.

Manufactured by W. D. & H. O. WILLS, ENGLAND. Be sure you get **THREE CASTLES**.

The Three Castles CIGARETTES
W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol & London.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.



SUN HATS

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

\$7.50 \$10.00 \$11.50

THESE HELMETS ARE THOROUGHLY **SUN AND RAIN PROOF** AND PRACTICALLY UNBREAKABLE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR? ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

PRIMER, P. E. 1915.....	80	THE STORY OF THE HOHENZOLERN, C. S. Jones.....	1.75
ROYAL ACADEMY & OTHER EXHIBITIONS.....	80	WITH THE GERMAN ARMIES IN THE WEST, Sven Hedin.....	7.00
BEIJING (BEAUTIFUL EUROPE SERIES), Joseph E. Morris.....	1.20	MOTOR BOAT ANNUAL, 1915.....	1.20
THE YEAR BOOK OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.....	2.75	THE STORY BEHIND THE VERDICT, Frank Danby.....	1.75
CON'S ANTINOPE, painted by Warwick Goble, described by A. V. Millington.....	6.00	OLD MO. E. Gilbert Cannan.....	.80
THE GERMAN AND AFRICA, Evans Lewin.....	8.50	MARTIN EDEN, Jack London.....	.80
SEA INSURANCE, Wm. Gow.....	11.20	THE EXPLORER, W. S. Maughan.....	.50
COLONIAL OFFICE LIST, 1915.....	12.00	MARGIE, Stephen Crane.....	.50
THE AGONY OF BELGIUM, Frank Fox.....	4.80	DRINKS OF ALL KINDS SEAWARD.....	.80
MEMORIES OF THE KAISER'S COURT, Anne Topham.....	2.00	MODERN S. EAM SEAWARD.....	2.00
THE GERMAN EMPEROR AS SHOWN IN HIS PUBLIC UTTERANCES, C. Gauss.....	4.8	Capt. J. S. Fletcher.....	2.00
EVOLUTION & THE WAR, C. Mitchell.....	2.00	THE LITTLE MAN AND OTHER SATIRES, John Galsworthy.....	4.80
THE NEW BERNHARDI: HIS LATEST VIEWS ON THE WAR.....	.80	THE HOUSE OF THE MISTY STAR, Author of "Lady of the Decoration".....	1.75
PHILIP'S HANDY ATLAS OF THE WORLD, WITH WAR SUPPLEMENT.....	2.75	SMITHY & THE HUN, Edgar Wallace.....	.80
PAN-GERMANISM, R. G. Usher.....	.80	Egypt from 1798 to 1914, W. G. Hall.....	8.50
THE WORLD-WIDE WAR, Capt. Atteridge.....	.50	WAKE UP, L. C. Wren.....	.80
		GERMANY & EASTERN EUROPE, L. B. Namler.....	.80
		CEREMONIAL DRILL MORE ANECDOTES OF BENCH & BAR, A. H. Engelbach.....	.25
		THE WAR & THE BALKANS, Noel Buxton.....	2.75
		MANNERS & RULES OF GOOD SOCIETY.....	2.00

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

Piping Watson's "E" LIQUEUR SCOTCH Whisky



A.S. WATSON & Co. Limited.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

信和無非確實事要訪探大正諸君請察本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

THE MEN WHO DO NOT ENLIST.

It is not particularly comforting to learn from the Home papers that there is still a vast number of men between the ages of twenty and forty who are to be seen in civilian dress and who, seemingly, have no intention of offering their services to the country as soldiers. Recruiting sergeants give many and varied reasons for these men's refusal to join the colours. In some cases parents, wives, sweethearts or employers deliberately stand in the way and over-persuade those who might otherwise enlist; in others there seems to be a default unwillingness on the part of the men themselves—either because they are more interested in their own affairs than in the war, or else because they have taken shelter behind that sorry excuse "principle." To the latter class the Bishop of London's Ordination Council's new regulation should be something of an eye-opener, for this says that no application for admission to Holy Orders will be listened to unless the applicant can prove successfully that he is unfit for military service.

Such principle as tells men that it is wrong to fight for their country is the result of the milk-and-water nonsense that has been instilled into two or three generations of Britishers and that, had it been allowed to go as far as its promoters wished, would have placed Britain to-day in much the same position as that in which Belgium finds itself—under the boot of the Germans. Many of the worst features of our national life, and most of the hypocrisy of it, can be traced back to the influence of Cromwell and his friends; but even they cannot be accused of abstaining from fighting; indeed it may be doubted if our army was ever stronger than when Cromwell controlled it. We must look to a more recent period in our history—probably somewhere about the middle of the nineteenth century, when Chartism was rife, and when, between mechanics' institutes and Methodist revivals, the young men of the working class were beginning to have "views," to develop into prigs, and to entertain a wide contempt for the healthy young animal who wanted to fight and did not want to "think." Thus it came to pass that, between the unco guid and the thoughtful Radical, the army was looked down upon, and to "go and fight for a soldier" was considered the last step before going to the hangman's rope. "Why is it? In the name of God why is it?" asks Kipling's Mulvaney. "They cheat, and they lie, and they steal; and yet they make it out that the worst thing a man can do is to go and serve the Widdy honest!" This unwholesome spirit grew and grew till, at the time of the Boer War we had (happily to-day it seems almost incredible) a Pro-Deer party at Home. Things are not quite so bad now, but we still have one small set of maniacs telling us that war is wrong and that they cannot reconcile it with their consciences to go and fight the Germans, and another—and worse—set who talk delicious balderdash about the rights of the subject and the rights of the trade unionist and so forth, till one feels sick at the thought that such people are allowed to call themselves Britishers at all.

Of course there are other objectors besides the prigs, the humbugs, the self-engrossed and the cowards. Some are willing to fight in defence of their country if it should be invaded; some would enjoy (or think they would enjoy) the actual fighting, but they jib at the discipline and shudder at the restrictions and hardships of camp life; some would enlist if it were not for the period of training that must first be undergone at Home, doubtless considering themselves already fit to tackle a dozen Germans single-handed; some, again, cannot bring themselves to throw up a well-paid post to which they may never have an opportunity of returning. There is yet another class—perhaps the only one that claims some measure of our sympathy: the married men who are receiving good salaries and who have growing families whose education and well-being depends entirely on the earnings of the fathers. One of these may argue: "I am earning five hundred pounds a year and have not saved a penny, owing to family needs. If I give up my job and accept a soldier's pay, who will keep my wife and children in the style in which they have been accustomed to live? Who will pay school and clothing bills, the rent of a fairly large house, servants' wages etc? Can I do this out of a soldier's earnings?" We are not making excuses for such a man; but neither will we condemn him. It is a matter for his own conscience. At the same time we would urge that it is always a safe policy to choose the less of two evils; if all men took up the same line of argument as our much-married friend, we might soon have no army at all and might have the felicity of seeing Germans swarm into Britain, prepared to treat its men and its women as they have treated those of Belgium!

The "Smok" Case.

While deeply regretting the tragic event (recorded in one of this morning's wires), which has happened at Jhansi, we are wondering if Renter is overwise to advertise the fact. Out here in the East there is no one—even a German, one would think—who attaches the least significance to such a matter. A smoke is accepted as a disease against which there is absolutely no guarding, and no misunderstanding can very well arise thereon among any persons living in this part of the world. All of us know that many of the people of India, Ceylon and the Philippines, the whole of the Malays, Javanese etc., and even some few of the Chinese, are liable to these incomprehensible seizures. The bulk of the folk at Home, however, do not know this, and therefore we trust that some care will be observed in serving up such news for them. Fortunately the British papers are freer than most from wanton scare headings, but even one paper that can stoop to "featuring" such a thing may do quite a lot of harm.

The Fourth of July.

We wish we could congratulate our American friends on another Fourth under happier circumstances, but the Fates have chosen to over-shadow what in other years has been a day of rejoicing, with war in its grimmest and ghastliest form; and therefore neither we nor our excellent neighbours have much heart for merry-making. It is, however, always gratifying to feel that, whatever the world of politics may be doing or undoing, in this little Colony the warm friendship and good understanding between Britisher and American remains unimpaired. In absence of rigid conventionalities, absence of snobbery, general good-heartedness and a score of other virtues, the Hongkong Americans set an example which many other people in the Colony might do well to follow; and just now it is up to us Britishers to express sincere appreciation of their self-denial in foregoing, for this year, their usual celebrations and hospitalities on account of the troubles of Great Britain. May next Fourth find us all in a position to rejoice together and to look back on the events of to-day as finished with forever.

Local Floods.

It seems strange that rainy season after rainy season should be allowed to go by in Hongkong without some better arrangement being made for the escape of the water that so soon collects in this weather. Yesterday afternoon Queen's Road, in the neighbourhood of the Astor House, was in such deep in rain-water for which there was no satisfactory outlet; and it is no uncommon thing for the opposite crossing, at the corner of Duddell Street, to be impassable for anyone but bare-footed people or those wearing sea boots. As sea boots are not altogether a common form of foot-gear among the Europeans of Hongkong, and as none of them are in the habit of walking about on bare feet, we would suggest that our P.W.D. should bestir itself and find some rational way out of the difficulty. In Kowloon things are no better, for while the above-mentioned fun was toward in Queen's Road yesterday, we gathered that, on the other side of the Harbour, the water was considerably more than ankle-deep in certain places. If heavy rains were a rare thing there might be some excuse for these imperfections in our drainage system; but seeing that everyone knows that there must be so many inches of rainfall at certain times of the year, one would have thought that provision would long ago have been made. If property owners find their premises invaded by such overflow it may occur to them to hold the P.W.D. legally responsible.

Junk Sunk.

The master of a coal junk has reported to the police that while his junk laden with coal was being towed into the Yaumatei Shelter she became water-logged and sank. The loss is estimated at \$1,927.

DAY BY DAY.

I DO LOVE MY COUNTRY'S GOOD WITH A RESPECT MORE TENDER, MORE HOLY AND PROFOUND, THAN MINE OWN LIFE.—Shakespeare.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 74; fog.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the Telegraph published 43½ columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Due per a.s. Kashgar to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Kashgar to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Anhui to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Dongla's.—\$54½, buyers.
China Fires.—\$148½, buyers.
China and Manila.—\$5.40 cents buyers & the return of \$4.50 per share.
Hongkong & S. S. Co. Ltd.—21 sellers.
Indo-China.—\$108.
Hongkong & W'poa D. Co. Ltd.—\$72, sales.
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co. Ltd.—\$51½.
Langkats.—The 41, sellers.
Humphrey's Estates.—\$6.40, sellers.
Ewo's.—The 168, buyers.
Luzons.—\$38, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$119, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 62nd anniversary of the birth of the late Cecil Rhodes.

An Engineer's Misfortune.
The second engineer of the steam launch "Lee Fat" has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained while oiling his engine. He caught his arm in the fly-wheel.

Burglary in Wood Road.
Mr. Wood, a Sanitary Inspector of Wood Road, has reported to the police that some person entered his bedroom by the door which was ajar, and stole two gold finger-rings valued at \$135 and a gold chain with jade pendant valued at \$30.

Police Constable Summoned.
The case was mentioned this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood in which P. C. Coote is summoned for assaulting another member of the force. Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse Deputy Captain Superintendent of Police, appeared for the police and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley for the defence. The case was fixed for Thursday next.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R. N., at the Marine Court this morning, S. Betts, chief officer s.s. Albion, charged Lam Po Lam and Wong Yau, quartermasters of the said ship, with unlawfully disobeying his orders, on board the ship, in the harbour on the 3rd inst. Defendants were sentenced to four weeks' hard labour, and each to forfeit two days' pay.

P. O. Dyke, charged two boatmen, with unlawfully making fast their boats to the s.s. Sangkiang, whilst under way in the harbour, on the 3rd inst; without permission. The first defendant, who appeared to have been convicted on two previous occasions of the same offence, was sentenced to one month's hard labour, while the other, was fined \$50.
Lieut. V. W. Quin, H. M. Torpedo Boat 036, charged the master of the steam launch Kwong Cheong, with unlawfully failing to observe the rule of the road in the harbour on the 3rd inst. Defendant was fined \$20.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

A Word to the Passivists.

The failure of Renter to send us the account of any big victory for the Allies during the past week or so has been quite sufficient to convince some of our local wet-blankets that "we are doing very badly." In various quarters one hears doleful views as to the chances of Russia, and some strategists even go as far as telling us that Russia is already finished. The last piece of news will come as a big surprise to those of us who were labouring under the impression that Russia has hardly begun yet. If the matter were worth serious debating one might suggest that Germany started with the most complete preparations for a fairly long—say a ten or twelve months'—campaign. Her arrangements for mobilisation and munitions were as nearly as possible perfect. The Allies, on the other hand, were taken by surprise and had nothing ready.

What has Germany Achieved? Germany has made the most—absolutely the most—of the enormous advantages with which she set out; and to what purpose? Has she gained anything? Even supposing that not an enemy was left in Galicia or in Alsace-Lorraine, and allowing that she has Belgium and a few square miles of France, she has, to all intents, lost every one of her colonies, and what there is of her fleet is in hiding. She has no money and, as the blockade continues to be drawn more tightly round her, will soon have to face every kind of shortage; her two allies are becoming of less and less use to her every day, she has expended at least the bulk of her huge stores of ammunition, and her outposts in this direction, together with her chances of replacing destroyed submarines and aircraft may be regarded as rather more than thin. We know, within a little, what her losses in men are, and we know how they compare with those of the Allies. Above all, we know that Russia has in reserve millions of good troops and that as Germany's production of war necessities falls off, that of the Allies is increasing. Then why this graveyard view of the situation?

Russian Successes and Reverses.

The long wire which we published yesterday as to the enemy's progress does not represent Germany's achieving, after all, too good a time against the Russians. If the dog had not stopped he might have caught the hare, and if General von Mackensen's march had turned out as well in fact as it looked on paper last week, we might now be deploring an enormous defeat of our Eastern ally. Had Germany tried this business of moving huge masses of men about on the western front she might have had more reasonable hope of success, for neither the French nor the British have had much experience in handling what the *Daily Mail* would call vast herds. But Russia, a country used to counting her troops by the hundred thousand or the million, was hardly likely to be bluffed by such a move. It looks as though Germany would have to invent new tactics. Meanwhile at sea, even by the enemy's own showing, Russia is giving a good deal of trouble—with promise of more in the immediate future; the latest fact on that quarter being that a German battleship of the Deutschland type has been blown up.

America's Troubles.

America has had but a sorry Fourth of July and the atmosphere shows no signs of clearing up for her. Of course the individual who fired at Mr. Morgan may be merely a wandering lunatic who might have done the same thing had the world been at peace; also his confession as to the Washington explosion may be based on the workings of his own diseased imagination. But the man is a German-American, which certainly gives a suspicious look to the whole performance, and, moreover, the event comes on the top of Germany's reply to the Note—conveyed by the drowning of twenty United States subjects! What is America going to do about it, we wonder.

HONGKONG GIFTS.

Acknowledgment from Home.

Lady May sends to us for publication the following letters:—
110, Murray Street,
Hoxton, N.
May 31st.

Dear Lady May,—I enclose a letter from the Secretary of the Belgian Department of the Women's Emergency Corps.

A friend told me they were much in need of clothes, so I sent a good many of your things there, and a worker at the Maurice Hotel also had some for some Belgian families who are in Hoxton, which were much appreciated.

I gave two little summer frocks to one of our soldier's wives who is going to Littlestone-on-Sea for a holiday to a Convalescent Home—she is very ill, poor girl, and I hope it will do her good. One of the gowns was trimmed with Chinese drawn-thread work and she was delighted with it and promised to lend it to her sister for a summer outing we are arranging for them with some money my sister sent me.

Our babies, too, much appreciate the nice knitted things you all sent, and one wee mite looks so sweet in a blue knitted coat and bonnet to match. She has had her poor little legs in plaster of Paris and the snakes broken twice to try and enable her to walk, and now she is getting on.—With many thanks, Yours sincerely,

H. LLOYD THOMAS.
[Endorse]
Women's Emergency Corps,
10, York Place,
Baker Street, W.
May 25th.

Belgian Clothing Department.
Dear Madam,—I cannot tell you how delighted we were with the beautiful clothes you have sent us.

Please express our most grateful thanks to Lady May and the ladies of Hongkong who have so kindly supplied them. We are almost destitute of clothing of all kinds at present, and we have had to turn Belgians away for lack of anything to give them.

We should be most grateful if you could help us again at any future time.—Again thanking you for what you have already done, Yours faithfully,
D. DELANGBORFF.

Sent Last Week.

The following garments were sent home last week by the women of Hongkong, Canton & Macao:—
106 Pairs socks.
38 Food covers for Hospitals.
22 Hassifs.
1 Shirt.
245 Sterilized bandages to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Friary Court, St. James' Palace, S. W.

BELAT TIN MINE.

The report of the Belat Tin Mining Company, Limited, for the year ending March 31 last runs:—The result of the year's working shows a profit, after making full provision for depreciation, and charging manager's commission and directors' fees, of \$18,079.49, which, added to the balance brought forward from the previous year, viz., \$2,231.70, leaves a balance of \$20,311.28 at the credit of profit and loss account. Directors' fees have been charged at the same sum as in previous years, viz., \$2,000 and shareholders will be asked to confirm in this at the forthcoming annual general meeting. Your directors recommend that the balance of profit and loss account be dealt with as follows:—(1) That a dividend of 0 per cent. (60 cents per share) be declared and paid, absorbing \$10,000. (2) That there be carried forward to the next year's account the sum thereafter remaining, viz., \$2,311.28—total \$20,311.28. The ore won during the year amounted to piculs 4,287.63, being piculs 1,870.42 in excess of the previous year's output, and piculs 387.63 in excess of the manager's estimate. The manager's estimated output for the current financial year is piculs 3,600. The average price paid for ore purchased was \$37.38 per picul as against \$49.40 per picul during the previous year, and the sale prices averaged \$50.23 per picul as against the previous year's \$38.07 per picul.

CATHEDRAL NOTES.

Ecclesiastical Affairs in Hongkong.

We take the following from Church Notes for July:—
The Saint's Day this month is St. James' Day on July 25th. It falls this year on a Sunday.

The Church Body at their last meeting elected Mr. F. B. L. Bowley to the seat left vacant by the much regretted loss of Dr. Clark. Mr. Bowley has served on the Church Body before and has shown active interest in the work of the Cathedral. We gladly welcome him back. The Church Body at the same time resolved to expend a sum of \$100 on the improvement of the Cathedral compound, in conformity with a scheme suggested by the Church of England Men's Society.

Peak Church.—During June evening service has been held at the Peak Church at 6.30 p.m. As the services seem to have been appreciated by a number of people it is proposed to continue it during July at the same hour. The prescholar will be on July 4th Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., on July 11th the Lord Bishop; on July 18th Rev. H. G. H. Griffith; on July 25th the Lord Bishop. We are much indebted to Mrs. Edkins for the loan of a harmonium which is an improvement on the ancient instrument which belongs to the Peak Church. Mrs. Pamfrett has kindly been playing the Hymns. The men of the 4th K.S.L.L. who have attended have given great help with the singing.

Service Notices.—The list of Church of England services held in the Colony has been revised. The chaplains would be glad to hear of any suitable places where these notices would be likely to be useful. The notice board at the entrance to the Cathedral compound has also been corrected and brought up to date. At the request of the Lord Bishop a paper of subjects suggested for prayer and thanksgiving for the diocese is enclosed with this copy of Church Notes. The green altar frontal and green alms bags, with the fair linen cloth, and service book, and purificators which Mrs. Anstruther has given to the Cathedral have now been made and were dedicated on July 1st. The frontal and bags were made locally and were copied from the old green frontal and the red alms bags, the linen cloth was specially made for us by Messrs. A. R. Mowbray & Co. of London. The work in each case is very good, and the articles are a welcome addition to the furniture of the Cathedral. Our best thanks are due to Mrs. Anstruther for her handsome gifts.

There were also dedicated at the same time six new red alms bags, which have been made in England, and have been presented to the Cathedral by some past and present sisters of the Government Civil Hospital in memory of the late Miss Barker. They are beautifully worked and are a very acceptable gift, as our red alms bags were very old. Our cordial thanks to the kind donors.

The Cathedral Organ.—The blowing arrangements and also other parts of the organ are now under extensive repair that very little of the instrument will be available for the next few weeks. Mr. Douman Fuller hopes to give an evening "popular" Recital on completion of the work for the Prince of Wales' Fund.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

Hongkong Police Reserve orders issued to-day are as under:—

Parades (Central Police Station).
Tuesday, July 6th.—Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, British Company and Indian Platoon, without Arms, 5.30 p.m. On this parade, all men must attend in uniform.
Wednesday, July 7th.—Nos. 1 and 2 Chinese Platoons.
(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN.
D. S. P. (Reserve).

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

GERMAN-AMERICAN'S ATTACK ON FINANCIER.

July 3, 7.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in New York reports that Mr. J. P. Morgan the financier has been shot. He was hit twice and the bullets entered his breast and hip. His assailant was captured.

July 3, 8.10 p.m.
Mr. Morgan's wounds are not serious. It has been ascertained that the assailant is of German descent.

July 4, 2.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in New York states that the assailant of Mr. Morgan gave the name of Frank Holt, a teacher of German at Cornell University. He said he wanted Mr. Morgan to terminate the exports of munitions, "which cause the murder that is proceeding in Europe." He drove to Mr. Morgan's residence in an automobile, and carried two revolvers and two bags containing dynamite and nitroglycerine and boxes of cartridges.

July 4, 7.20 a.m.
A telegram from New York states that Holt has confessed he placed the bomb which exploded, seriously damaging the Senate wing of the Capitol in Washington, at midnight on Friday.

ANOTHER GERMAN ADMISSION.

July 3, 8.10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a bald German version of the Baltic action says that a light squadron returning from scouting met Russian cruisers, and tried to entice them, after desultory fighting, within range of the German reinforcements. The report confirms the loss of the mine-layer Albatross.

BOTHAS FURTHER SUCCESS.

July 4, 2.55 a.m.
A message from Pretoria states that General Botha and his forces have occupied Otavi.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

PETROGRAD COMMUNIQUE.

SOME STUBBORN ENGAGEMENTS.

July 3, 3.10 a.m.
A Petrograd communique says:—In the direction of Lublin, the enemy has established contact with us along the rivers Wyznica and Por, and continues to advance north-east between the rivers Vilya and Bug. There were stubborn rearguard actions north of Zamoso, and numerous enemy attacks on the Sokal-Halicz front, which were mostly repulsed with heavy loss, our counter-attacks capturing two thousand prisoners and several machine guns; but important enemy forces, on Thursday evening, succeeded in establishing themselves on the left bank of the Gnilalipa, south of Rohatyn.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

July 3, 11.55 a.m.
A Petrograd communique says: A Russian cruiser squadron, eastward of Gotland, encountered in the fog two German light cruisers and some destroyers. It engaged them, and soon the German cruiser was badly damaged; she lowered her flag and ran ashore, while the other cruiser and the destroyers retreated. Then, an hour later, the Russian squadron encountered the armored cruiser Roon, with some light cruisers and a destroyer. They renewed the battle, the action lasting half an hour, when the enemy retired southward and was joined by another light cruiser. The Russian cruisers re-attacked them, increasing the speed of their flight. The Russians discontinued the pursuit at 11.30. After the battle, some German submarines attacked unsuccessfully. The Russian casualties were insignificant.

(Continued on page 8.)

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Mr. Lloyd George has received resolutions from the cotton workers "practically amounting to a guarantee" that they will refrain from striking during the war. Such whole-hearted loyalty and self-denial makes it hard for us to keep the tears back. It looks as though the agitators may, after all, have to go and work for a living by way of a change.

"It's not the heat but the humidity of Hongkong that wears one out," a certain person was heard to observe one day last week. It never struck us in that light before. It has been rather the absence of humidity and the cheap uprightness of the Colony that has broken our heart and rained our liver.

"I have never been caught taking anything before," observed a Chinese prisoner at the Police Court on Thursday. The Chinese are evidently almost as honest as some of the respectable people at home who have always taken good care to observe the eleventh commandment.

A Reuter telegram on Wednesday spoke of a "Panorama" of death. At first we thought that our educated one with the smell of Des Voeux Road dust-carts still fresh in his nostrils, had set it up so-fashion, by accident or design; but for once the fault

was not with him. 'Twas a bit of Reuter's own special.

We hope the thrifty Germans of Canton who have taken school-mastering jobs to enable them to earn an honest penny till the Deity has punished England sufficiently, may find a few British boys of strong views in their forms. We value now the precious hours devoted to checking the German master in the days of our own blissful boyhood, and even wish we had done it a little more frequently.

The Times thinks that Earl Kitchener is no good. What the Times "thinks" about him, we know as regards the Times.

"What will be done with the Kaiser after the war?" asks a Home paper. As though everybody didn't know that a job is being kept open for him on the Daily Mail. Surely his worst enemy would wish him nothing more severe than that.

Says a contemporary in a footnote to a telegram announcing the movement of a typhoon N.N.W. or N. "If the disturbance keeps in this direction it will probably go north to the East of Formosa;—a deduction over which midnight oil must have been burnt.

"Wanted—Smart clean boy as learn Pigeon." In an aviary presumably.

TELEGRAMS.

TWO AMOK CASES.

OFFICERS SHOT.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received July 2.
The Press Bureau announces that two Mohammedan soldiers ran amok at Jhansi, Central India, and shot and killed Major Gale, cut down and killed Lieutenant Courtenay, ran towards the officers' mess, firing, and wounded en route Captain Hudson. They then turned towards the artillery barracks, wounded a sergeant and killed a bombardier. The murderers were pursued and shot by a party of men, led by two British officers, but not before they had killed Captain Cooper. The act was purely isolated, and none but the two murderers were involved.

THE AGA KHAN.

LUNCED WITH THE KING.

London, Received July 4.
The Aga Khan had the honour of luncheon with their Majesties the King and Queen yesterday.

INTERESTING.

BETROTHAL.

MR. ASQUITH'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED.

London, Received July 4.
Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the Premier, has become engaged to her father's secretary, Mr. Maurice Boham-Carter.

EXPLOSION IN WASHINGTON.

SENATE HOUSE DAMAGED.

London, Received July 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that an explosion at midnight considerably damaged the Senate wing of the Capitol. Reports attributed the explosion to a bomb, but there are indications that gas was responsible. The reception room of the Senate is wrecked. No one was injured.

THE WORK OF A CRANK?

London, Received July 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Washington, the official statement in regard to the Senate House explosion is withheld, pending the report of an explosives expert; but it is now popularly believed that the occurrence was caused by an internal machine.

The explosion was terrific and was heard for a great distance. Some officials think that it was the work of an irresponsible crank.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF PORFIRIO DIAZ.

London, Received July 4.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris announces the death of Sir Porfirio Diaz, G.O.B. (Hon.) ex-President of Mexico.

THE MARSEILLES EXPLOSION.

FIREMEN'S GALLANT EFFORTS.

London, Received July 3.
A message from Marseilles says that the recent explosion did much damage in the vicinity, and caused consternation in the city. The firemen made most gallant attempts to effect rescues, despite the flames, but found only charred bodies.

Memb. of the Special Police Reserve are to assemble next week for the purpose of drawing buttons, spikes, shoulder-badges, etc. Heaven above knows what the Manila papers will make out of this when they get hold of it. The anti-Germans will give it out that the S.P.R. are to attend elementary air classes, while the pro-Germans will more than hint at the brutal reasons for spikes forming a part of the equipment.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR SUMMER DRINKS

COLD FRESH MILK
SOURD SKIM MILK
STERILIZED MILK

Make your own junket, we will furnish you with Rennet Tablets.
FREE OF CHARGE.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THAT GERMAN COAT OF ARMS—AND OTHER MATTERS.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph):

Dear Sir,—“Vox Populi” is a letter in your issue of Saturday is one that should commend itself to all right-minded and patriotic Britons, but as usual nothing will be done I suppose by the Authorities to have the scandalous eye-sore of the “Germhuhn” arms removed from the building in Queens Road, I must say that if I were a tenant of either of the floors of the building in question, the offensive spectacle would be removed in half an hour.

Now Sir, what about the liquidation of the enemy firms here? this has now been going on for 9 months, and still we see such firms as Gaupp, Blackhead, Berlinger etc. open to the public for purchasing such “Germhuhn” articles as required; apparently the liquidators have encountered difficulties in selling the large stocks of the above firms, but I guarantee if auctions were on the respective premises, one week would be sufficient to finally close each firm—I have not referred to firms like Siemens, Arnhold, Karberg, Melchers, Carlowitz & Co because not being Stores their Stocks are not in evidence, but still the same treatment should be dealt out to them; are selfish motives at the bottom of this dilatoriness?

The “Trading with the Enemy” ordinance will no doubt shortly be enforced in this colony, I am curious to know what then will be the position of the liquidators referred to above.

Yours etc.

BRITISHER.

THE SAN MIGUEL BREWERY.

Semi-Annual Dividend.

Says the Cable-news American:—Stockholders of the San Miguel Brewery have been advised that at a meeting of the board of directors of that concern held on June 28 a dividend of four and three fourths per cent. was declared for the first six months of the present year. This is based on a capitalization of P. 8,000,000.

Not only were the necessary reservations made, as provided for in the by-laws, but the depreciation fund was also strengthened by the sum

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

July 1	...	Tons	253
" 2	...	"	205
" 3	...	"	245
" 4	...	"	248

Total to 4th. inst. 1001

Daily average 250.25

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By a lady typist with previous experience, situation in a commercial office. Willing to start with a moderate salary. Apply “A.B.C.” care of Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.

WANTED.—In September, a furnished or unfurnished House on the Peak, for a year or longer.—F. C. JENKIN, Prince's Buildings.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 6th July at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on 12th July at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 14th July at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 19th July.

K. DOL, Acting Agent, Hongkong, July 5th 1915.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

ALL WOOL

TAFFETA

Shirts

SMART

DESIGNS

ALL WOOL

TAFFETA

Pyjamas

TROPICAL

WEIGHT



16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 348.

LADIES'

FINE SHOES

NEW

ELEGANT

SHAPES

FOOTWEAR

NOW SHOWING

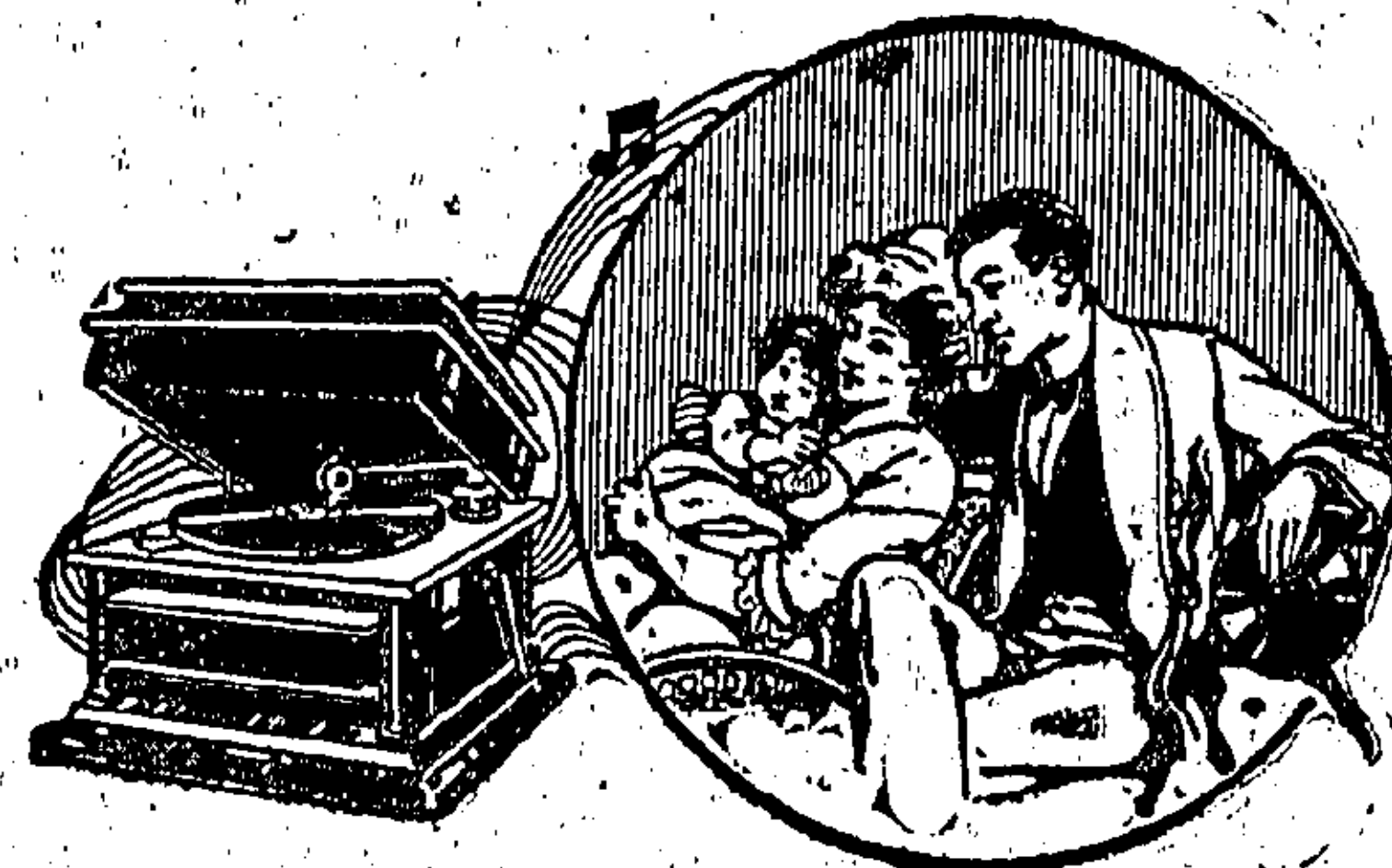
LIGHT

WEIGHT

WALKING

PUMPS

ALL THE MUSIC OF ALL THE WORLD ON

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

CALL OR 'PHONE 1322

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vœux Road.

"King George IV" Whisky

THE "TOP NOTCH" OF SCOTCH.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED, EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application. Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	9th July	14th July.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore on the 30th June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 29, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
MONDAY, 5th JULY.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 6th JULY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan. Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th JULY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 538 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

IPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		\$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000 \$Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 20,000	THUR., 15th July at noon. THURS., 29th July, at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		\$Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 \$Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	THURS., 8th July at 4 p.m. TUES., 27th July, at 4 p.m.
--	--	--	---

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane		\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500	FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m. TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
---	--	---	--

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Rangoon		\$Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 19th July.
--	--	--	--------------------

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		\$Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto T. 12,000	TUESDAY, 16th July.
---	--	---------------------------------------	---------------------

KOBE		\$Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 16th July.
------	--	---	---------------------

SHANGHAI, Moji, and Kobe		\$Kamakura Maru Capt. T. 12,500	THURSDAY, 22nd July.
--------------------------	--	------------------------------------	----------------------

NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama		\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	FRIDAY, 16th July at 10 a.m.
------------------------------	--	--	------------------------------

SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama		\$Suwa Maru Capt. Murai T. 21,000	TUES., 13th July at 10 a.m.
------------------------------	--	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Kamo Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 15th July
Kashima	20,000 "	" 29th July
Mishima	16,000 "	" 12th Aug.
Suwa	21,000 "	" 26th August

FOR AMERICA.

Yokohama Maru	12,500 tons	Thursday 8th July
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	\$Teian	6th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	\$Anhui	6th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	\$Liangchow	8th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	\$Chinhua	13th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted, extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 5th July, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang JAVA	...	5th July	S'HAJ	15th July
Tjilawong JAVA	...	6th July	JAVA	15th July
Tjitaroem S'HAJ	...	11th July	JAVA	11th July
Tjibodas JAVA	...	13th July	JAPAN	22nd July
Tjimanoeck JAVA	...	17th July	...	...

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 13th July, at 10.30 a.m.	
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 27th July, at noon.	
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 24th Aug., at noon.	
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 14th Sept., at noon.	

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	...	22nd July at 11 a.m.
Eastern	15th July	9th Aug. "
Aldenhay	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 6th July at 2.30 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 9th July at 2.30 p.m.
Haihing	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 12th July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Funabashi Wireless Station. Work on the Funabashi Wireless Station, in China Prefecture, Japan, is now nearly completed. The sum of ¥750,000 has been spent thereon. Recent experiments made between the new station and the Southern Pacific Islands taken by Japan from Germany have proved successful.

Japanese Shipping.

A considerable slackening of the Japanese shipping trade is reported. Tsingtao especially is a sufferer, Japanese steamers very often leaving that port with only a third of their full cargo, and vessels plying between Bombay and Calcutta; also some ships of the European service, seem to have left off calling at Hongkong, the result being huge cargoes accumulated at Japanese ports. Tientsin is the only place that is scarcely affected, both homeward and outward trips shipping full shipments.—Ezzhang.

Japanese Coal Wanted.

Since the Sino-Japanese negotiations were concluded, a keen demand has arisen in China for Japanese coal. The shipments to Chinese ports last month totalled 95,000 tons, which shows the remarkable increase of 18,000 tons over the previous month. During the first three months of the year shipments only amounted to 50,000 tons, per month, whereas last month to Shanghai alone there was 30,000 tons, for Hankow 8,000 tons, for Canton 9,500 tons, for Ningpo 1,800 tons, while 41,000 tons went to Hongkong and 600 tons to Tsingtao.—Shipping and Engineering.

The Yaska Maru Fire.

June 1.—A fire is reported from Marseilles in the fine Japanese liner Yaska Maru in a hold containing, principally, cases of tea. The fire was extinguished, but as the hold was filled with water it is feared that the damage is serious. The Yaska Maru is of nearly 11,000 tons, built last year, and owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

June 2.—The owners point out that the report from Marseilles respecting the fire in the Japanese steamer Yaska Maru is "much exaggerated." They add that the damage to rough cargo in No. 4 hold is slight, that the steamer is unharmed, and that "no damage to tea is reported."

The King's Tribute to the

Merchant Service.

His Majesty having signified to Lord Muskerry that he would graciously be prepared to accept it, a specially prepared bound copy of the last Annual Report of the work of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild has been forwarded by his Lordship to the King at Buckingham Palace. Lord Stamfordham in his reply to Lord Muskerry states that he is "commanded by his Majesty to convey to his Lordship and, through him, to the members of the Guild the expression of his Majesty's best thanks for this interesting record." Lord Stamfordham further adds:—"The King realises what magnificent work has been done by the brave Officers and crews of his Merchant Service during the past months of war."—Communicated.

Tonnage of Italy.

The intervention of Italy means a substantial increase in the world's supply of tonnage. According to particulars published in Lloyd's List, 38 German vessels of 142,778 tons, and 21 Austrian vessels of 73,895 tons have been sheltering since last August in Italian or Italian colonial ports. Fifty-seven vessels of 218,671 tons which had been lying idle will now be able to participate in the world's commerce. Many of the enemy vessels detained in the Italian ports are fine liners. The largest is the Moltke, of 12,000 tons, the Konig Albert, of 10,500 tons, which are at Genoa, and the Byern, of 8,000 tons, at Naples. Arrangements with German shipping companies were made by the London Chamber of Commerce at the beginning of the year for obtaining the delivery of British cargo from the German liners. A special licence enabling merchants to make the necessary payments was granted by the British Government. Such cargo has not been released would now presumably be the subject of special terms.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFF

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 6th July at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 6th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Tues., 6th July at noon
MOJI & Kobe	Kumsang	Thur., 8th July at d'light
WWEI & Tientsin	Chipsang	Thur., 8th July at d'light
HONGKONG & Haiphong	Loksang	Thur., 8th July at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 10th July at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 10th July at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Ocutta	Lalsang	Sat., 10th July at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Davao, Semporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	3rd July.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. [9]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
PANAMA CANAL

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9. Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Atlantique	M. M.	10, July
M'los, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	17, July
Marseilles & London	C. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	26, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Kashgar	P. & O.	30, July
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald D. & Co.	5, July
New York via Panama	Walton Hall B. L. L.	7, July
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.
South A'os Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.
V'ia T'na via K'lung & S'hai B.O.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.
Seattle	Shwasi M.	J. M. Co.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Persia	P. M. Co.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Korea	P. M. Co.

AUSTRALIA.

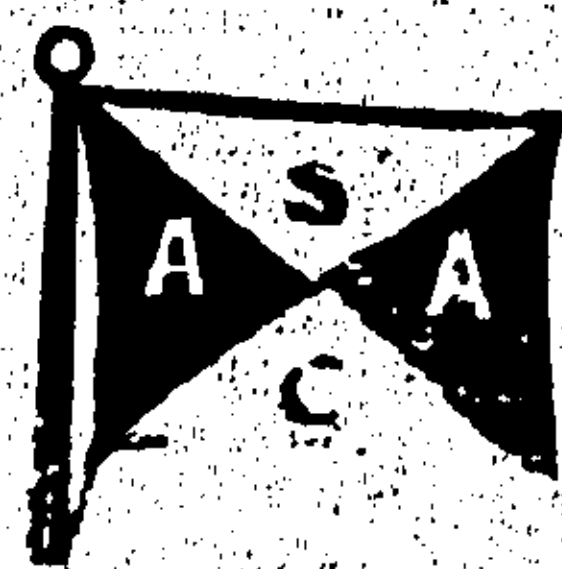
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	17, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Dairen M.	O. S. K.	6, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	6, July
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipsang	J. M. Co.	8, July
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	8, July
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	7, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesian	M. M.	12, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	13, July
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	15, July
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	K'ura M.	N. Y. K.	22, July
Shanghai	Tijikang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijikang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijikang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijikang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

TO SAIL

C.P.R.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
S.S. MONTEAGLE
will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon
WEDNESDAY, 7th July.
(Instead of 3rd July as previously advised)
for VANCOUVER via the usual ports of call.
For Freight or Passage apply
D. W. ORADDOCK,
Gen'l Traffic Agent,
Hongkong.

TO SAIL

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York
via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. as EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the 23rd inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 14th July.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAI-YUEI left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippines Ports on the 29th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 9th July.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on June 25, 1915, and the s.s. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Manila on the 1st inst. and is due here on the 13th inst.

The mail for Hongkong has been transferred to the N.Y.K. s.s. HAKATA MARU expected here on the 9th inst.

The French s.s. PHUYEN left Saigon on the 1st inst. for this port and is due to arrive here on or about the 5th inst.

The s.s. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 1st inst. and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers	Arrival
Fausang, Br. s.s. 1410, H. Q. Fursten, 27th June—Saloon, Rice—China.	27th June
Ulv, Norw. s.s. 887, S. A. Amot, 27th June—Bangkok, 19th June, Rice—T. & Co.	27th June
Omsang, Br. s.s. 1728, Tough, 27th June—Fremantle, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	27th June
Taro Maru, Jap. s.s. 2334, K. Nuyagaki, 27th June—Moji, 20th June, Coal—A.B.K.	27th June
Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s. 3001, Y. Yamaguchi, 28th June—Kobe, 28th June, Gen.—D. & Co.	28th June
Mauwang, Br. s.s. 1564, G. Hottecock, 29th June—Saidai, 23rd June, Timber—J. M. & Co.	29th June
Sahscho, Br. s.s. 4033, S. M. McKay, 28th June—Shanghai, 25th June, Gen.—Order.	28th June
Indra, Br. s.s. 3620, J. O. Alexander, 28th June—Manila, 25th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	28th June
Laksang, Br. s.s. 377, Mattheu, 29th June—Haiphong, 27th June, General—J. M. & Co.	29th June
Chungking, B. s.s. 1311, Rees Lewis, 29th June—Saloon, 25th June, Rice—B. & S.	29th June
Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 3317, Komatsu, 29th June—Shanghai, 26th June, Gen.—N.Y.K.	29th June
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 899, T. Konishi, 30th June—Haiphong, 28th June, Gen.—O.S.K.	30th June
Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1428, W. F. Beckard, 30th June—Swatow, 29th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	30th June
Hellas, Nor. s.s. 860, Sundsen, 1st July—Bangkok, 23rd June, Rice—Chinese.	1st July
Changchow, Br. s.s. 1209, Morse, 1st June—Swatow, 30th June, Gen.—B. & S.	1st July
Montague, Br. s.s. 3333, F. L. Davison, 1st July—Shanghai, 28th June, Gen.—C.P.R.	1st July
Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2077, E. Knight, 2nd July—Singapore, 24th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	2nd July
Natica, Br. s.s. 3494, R. W. Thompson, 2nd July—Woeung, 28th June, Ballast—A. P. Co.	2nd July
Tanaka Maru, Jap. s.s. 1422, J. Nishikawa, 2nd July—Hongkong, 29th June—Coal—M.B.K.	2nd July
Jade Fr. s.s. 386, J. Pannier, 2nd July—Haiphong, 29th June, Rice—O.S.	2nd July
Seohu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1006, A. Kabayashi, 2nd July—Formosa, 29th June, General—O.S.K.	2nd July
Borneo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2471, H. Kawai, 2nd July—Balkpapan, 25th ult., Sugar & Oil—D. & Co.	2nd July
Anhui, Br. s.s. 1355, G. Eady, 3rd July—Shanghai, 29th June, General—B. & S.	3rd July
Team, Br. s.s. 1356, J. v. Sildford, 3rd July—Manila, 30th June, Gen.—B. & S.	3rd July

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship
"SHINSEI MARU"
will be despatched about the
end of July.
For freight and particulars,
apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong about end of June

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	236
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	48.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	65
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	109
Reduced rates to all Ports in the United States, Canada, and Europe.	114

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge. Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Rangoon	26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June 1915.

General Agents.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL"

5,933 tons; will be despatched as above on Wednesday, 7th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1. A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkinson.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH FT.	BREADTH FT.	DEPTH FT.	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT LOWEST TIDE FT.	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT HIGHEST TIDE FT.	RISE OF TIDE FT.
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	100	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	150	75	10	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100	50	10	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100	50	10	10	10	10
SAIKOKE SLIP						
Commission Dock	100	50	10	10	10	10
AREADOCK						
Harbour Dock	100	50	10	10	10	10
Patent Dock	100	50	10	10	10	10

OFFICE: KOWLOON
Telephone No. 1 & 2

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

NOV. OFFICE
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS
Telephone No. 24, Hongkong

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

HONGKONG BIPLANES.

Overseas Club's Thanks.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary forwards us for publication the following letter and enclosures received by His Excellency the Governor from the Hon. Secretary of the Overseas Club on the subject of the two biplanes subscribed for by the British and Chinese Community of Hongkong.

General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W. C.

May 28th, 1915.

Your Excellency,

Confirming our cable of the 26th, the Central Committee desires to acknowledge most gratefully the splendid donation of £4,500 subscribed by the British and Chinese community at Hongkong, for the purpose of presenting two 100 h.p. Gnome biplanes to the Royal Flying Corps. at a cost of £2,250 each.

I am requested to state that we have received full details concerning Your Excellency's wishes as to the titles of these two aeroplanes from Mr. Bonar Law, and I am to add that we are already in communication with the Director of Military Aeronautics at the War Office concerning the presentation ceremony.

We hope to complete the matter next week, and I will obtain for Your Excellency photographs of the two aeroplanes with their names painted on them, as we think Your Excellency may care to show them to some of the subscribers.

I am further to add that the Central Committee desire to express their very deep appreciation of the magnificent patriotism shown by the members of the British and Chinese communities at Hongkong, and to say that they have no doubt the example that Hongkong has set will be very widely followed. So far, five aeroplanes have been presented to our Imperial Aircraft Flotilla, and in view of the urgent need, for more aeroplanes, the Central Committee has decided to keep the fund open as long as the war lasts. Enclosed I am forwarding Your Excellency copies of two letters received from (1) H.M. The King and (2) Lord Kitchener.

I am, etc.

(Sd.) JOHN EVELYN WRENCH,
Hon. Secretary and Organiser.

His Excellency

Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Hongkong.

Letter from the King.

Very considerable interest has been occasioned by the Overseas Club's scheme for the formation of an Imperial Aircraft Flotilla. In addition to the Aeroplanes already provided, Gibraltar, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan have each undertaken to supply an aeroplane.

The King has expressed his interest in the scheme in the following letter:—

Buckingham Palace,
19th May, 1915.

Dear Sir,—The King is interested to hear of the generous action of the Members and friends of the Overseas Club in presenting to the Royal Flying Corps an Aeroplane, and of their intention to make further similar contributions.

Yours very faithfully,

(Sd.) STAMFORDHAM,
The Honorary Secretary,
The Overseas Club.

Lord Kitchener has also expressed his gratification at the success of the scheme, as follows:—

War Office,
Whitehall, S. W.

Dear Sir,

I am gratified to hear of the prompt response to the appeal issued by the Overseas Club to its members and friends in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions Overseas which has already permitted the presentation of an aeroplane to the Royal Flying Corps.

THIS MORNING'S REQUIEM.

MASS FOR HONGKONG MAN WHO FELL IN FLANDERS.

Fell in the Fight for Right.

The solemnity of the Requiem Mass celebrated at the Catholic Cathedral, this morning for the repose of the soul of F. M. Soares, of the Middlesex Regiment, brought nearer home to the people of Hongkong the sacrifices being made by the sons of the Empire in the fight for right which is being decided on the battlefield of Europe. The deceased, as we announced some time ago, was killed in Flanders.

At the ceremony this morning there was a particularly large gathering in which were included Colonel Chapman, Captain Lammer, Captain Stewart, Lieutenant Crowther Smith, members of the Volunteers right section and signalling section, the Special Police Reserves under Crown Sergeant L. D'Almeida e Castro and the Boy Scouts.

His Lordship Bishop Pizzoni assisted by the Rev. Fr. Garbardi officiated at the service.

THE HONGKONG AEROPLANES.

London Paper's Remarks.

Good progress is being made by the Overseas Club's scheme to provide an Imperial aircraft flotilla says the Times of May 28. The central committee of the Overseas Club yesterday received by cable £4,500, forwarded by the Governor of Hongkong on behalf of the colony. The white population of Hongkong, including the garrison, is only 11,000. The gift is intended to purchase two of the latest type of 100-h.p. gunmounted biplanes, which complete with quick-firing gun, cost £2,250 each. Two aeroplanes from over-seas have already been presented to the Royal Flying Corps, while several more have been promised, and it is hoped to keep up these gifts while the war lasts. For every £1,500 subscribed, the district which provides the money may have the machine named after it. Those having friends over-seas should write of full particulars to the Overseas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.

The War and Straw Hats. Hitherto India has depended on Italy for the supply of summer hats. In consequence of the European war, however, the import from that country is completely suspended for the current season. Japan has gained the benefit, and contracts for the export of 30,000 dozen are reported to have been already concluded. The supply will be shared by the Tokio, the Imperial and the Hamatani hat factories.

I was interested to learn that the aeroplane in question had been paid for by the generous donations of several thousands of British subjects over-seas and, as I understand that you are hoping to obtain the gift of an aeroplane from each part of the Empire, I sincerely wish you success in your efforts.

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) KITCHENER.

The Honorary Secretary,
Overseas Club.

The idea is to ask every section of the Empire to provide an aeroplane. Each district which provides £1,500 can have the machine named after it. Full particulars can be obtained from the Overseas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION

Extracts from the Annual Report.

The annual report of the China Association for the year 1914-15, which has just been issued, commences with a brief survey of the political events in China during the interval since the last general meeting. We need not recapitulate this, but we may quote the following remarks on the present situation in China:—

The Republic has justified its existence in a remarkably short space of time. It has re-established the authority of Peking over the provinces, has to a great extent suppressed disorder, and has inaugurated judicious fiscal reforms on conservative lines, as, for example, in the case of the Salt Gabelle. There is an element of weakness in the present system of government in that it is mainly dependent on one man—the President—but the country may count itself extremely fortunate, while it has been passing through a period of violent upheaval, in having a strong man to direct the course of affairs; a weak leader, even with the best intentions, might easily have landed the whole country in anarchy. China has the good fortune, at this crisis in her affairs, to have a leader who not only knows his own mind, but also knows his fellow countrymen, who has decision of character, and the courage of his opinions.

It is clear, however, that there is a great element of danger in any system of government which is dependent on any one individual, however eminent and capable. Continuity is essential to stability, and it will be a crucial test of statesmanship to lay the foundations of the system that when the President's office becomes vacant his successors may reasonably count upon being loyally supported by the more responsible and patriotic element amongst the people. A state of affairs in which every change of President is likely to give rise to internal strife would be disastrous. A Chinese Administration is now in power after centuries of Manchu rule. Those who are opposed to an autocratic system have plenty of scope for devoting their energy and ability to working for the gradual adoption of constitutional measures, and will be doing much better work for their country than by plotting violent or disruptive schemes.

The Capture of Kiao-Chow. Concerning events connected with the Anglo-Japanese operations against Germany in Shanghai the report says:—

This Association being deeply interested in commercial relations with the Far East learned with great satisfaction of the prompt measures taken by the British and Japanese Governments to deal with the German menace in China and in the Pacific, and welcomes the successful result of the operations. Germany's policy of world Empire evidently did not leave expansion in China out of account; preparations for further development may be seen in the expenditure at Tsingtao estimated at £20,000,000. The capture of this point d'appui has relieved trade in the Far East from the menace of German aggression, but presumably no definite settlement of the somewhat complex situation arising out of Germany's position in China can be arrived at until the terms of peace are arranged.

With regard to the Japanese demands on China, the report states that the Association warmly supports a policy of co-operation with Japan based on the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, believing that under these conditions the welfare of China and the peace and prosperity of the Far East will be assured.

Railways. Mention was made in last year's report of the large number of railway contracts that had been entered into during that period, the most important of which, from a British point of view, was the line from Pukow to Sinyang, giving through connection from Shanghai to Hankow. To these, a still more important line has been added during the present period, viz., a line from Nanking to Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi Province, and thence westward to connect with the Hankow-Canton main line near Changsha. The contract for which was secured by the British and Chinese Corporation. The capital required to build these two lines is estimated at ten or twelve millions sterling, and should result in large orders to British manufacturers.

It being impossible during the war period to finance loans on the London market for the construction of these lines, work has so far been confined to completing the necessary surveys, which is being done under British engineers, the costs being defrayed by temporary advances by the contracting companies. Construction, however, is steadily proceeding on the British line from Hankow to Canton, the funds for which were provided by the Hukwang loan of 1911. The Southern part of this line, viz., from Canton City to the point of junction at the Kwangtung-Hunan Border is still in the hands of a native company, and very slow progress apparently is being made. Unless the Central Government assumes control of this section, and places it in the hands of a foreign administration, several years must elapse before through connection can be established between Hankow and Canton.

Good progress has been made in consolidating the line from Shanghai southwards to Ningpo. The local native companies of Kiangsu and Chekiang have both been bought out, and the work of completing the construction has been entrusted to the British and Chinese Corporation. The connecting link between the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and this line, which skirts the Foreign Settlements at Shanghai, is now in course of construction.

Finance. Throughout this period of financial stress and difficulty China has paid the interest on her national debt, as well as the sinking fund of the Boxer indemnity. No information is available as to the Treasury Bills, and short term notes outstanding, but liabilities of this nature are in a different category from the recognised national debt. The way in which the Chinese Government has met its obligations throughout the trying period of the last four years is satisfactory evidence of the recuperative power of the country, and inspires confidence in the maintenance of China's long record of national probity.

Under the able management of Sir Richard Dane, the Salt Gabelle is reported to have yielded a net revenue of Tls. 42,000,000, which is more than the revenue received from the Maritime Customs. It is understood that a reorganisation of the land tax is to be taken in hand at an early date, and when the necessary reforms have been carried out, it is estimated that this source will yield an annual revenue of £20,000,000.

As far as information is available to the public the total debt of China approximately amounts to £170,000,000.

Which involves an annual charge of about £8,500,000.

To which must be added for amortisation of loans ... 1,500,000

Making a total of ... £10,000,000

A new departure in finance may be noted in the successful

floatation of an internal loan of \$18,000,000; the amount being over applied for, it was subsequently decided to increase the total to \$24,000,000. A further loan for a similar amount to be issued this year is now under consideration. As evidence of increased confidence of the Chinese people in their Government, this new departure is significant, and if the Treasury is wise it will carefully protect the interests of the investors. During the year the Central Government redeemed, in Canton, local notes to the extent of \$32,000,000; although these notes were retired at a considerable discount, the general effect of the operation was salutary, especially as it was carried out expeditiously and in a business-like manner. It is estimated that there are still outstanding about \$130,000,000 of provincial notes throughout the country.

Viewed from a European standpoint the liabilities of the Chinese Government, in comparison with the extent and resources of the country, are by no means heavy. These resources are capable of much greater development; the strength of the country lies in the industry and enterprise of the great mass of the population, its weakness in the atmosphere of mistrust and intrigues surrounding its governing classes which has for so long been characteristic of official life.

Mining and Currency. It is almost incredible that a people who are so practical in their own private affairs should continue year after year to borrow large amounts and thereby incur an increasing burden of interest, while all the time valuable minerals lie under the soil which would bring in revenue to the Government and provide employment for the people, if only business-like regulations were made for the active encouragement of the mining industry and for the security of capital invested. China must rely upon herself to work out her own salvation, and one of the surest means of accomplishing that end is to develop her resources.

No steps have been taken by the Government to establish a uniform currency throughout the country, but the state of confusion into which the currency in circulation has drifted has brought about a certain amount of improvement of itself.

It is reported that the Government having accepted payment of taxes in depreciated paper money, have withdrawn many of the notes, with the result that a considerable appreciation in the value of the outstanding circulation has taken place. Large quantities of superfluous silver including subsidiary coinage, have been melted down and converted into sycee. The coinage of copper cash is at last said to have been stopped, as the depreciation latterly became so great that there is no longer any profit in coining it. The quantity of copper coins in circulation is still far in excess of the requirements of the people; depreciation of this currency is a heavy burden on the masses, but if the provincial mints remain closed, there will sooner or later be some recovery from the present depression.

Various Questions. The Committee are able to record with great satisfaction the conclusion of negotiations for the long-delayed extension of Shanghai Settlement.

The question of the headquarters of Commercial Attaches in China has for some years been the subject of discussion between the Association and the authorities. In May, 1914, Sir John Jordan, answering a letter from the Shanghai branch, in a lengthy memorandum carefully reviewed and criticised the suggestions made to which, in due course, the Shanghai branch replied. The whole of the correspondence is most interest-

ing, but being confidential, cannot be included in appendix. The movement throughout this country in the early months of the war to capture certain trades which had hitherto been in the hands of the Germans was considered by the Committee an opportune moment to make certain suggestions, to the Foreign Office, having the same end in view in China. Accordingly, as the work and the duties of the office had become so multifarious as to be beyond the scope of one Attache, the Association ventured to recommend the appointment of three assistants, whose headquarters should be at Tientsin, Shanghai, and Canton respectively, the Commercial Attache himself residing at Peking, and having the services of a Chinese subordinate. In offering these suggestions the Committee emphasised the opinion that a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language, and some experience of commercial affairs were indispensable. These recommendations were made in October, and we understand that, so far, only one additional appointment has been made.

The attention of the Committee has again been called to the preferential treatment of Japanese goods entering Manchuria via Dairen and Antung. Representations have accordingly been made to the Foreign Office on the subject, and it is satisfactory to note, from information given in reply to a question in the House of Commons on March 10, that the Japanese Government have promised to grant the same privileges to goods from foreign countries as are accorded to Japanese merchandise.

Telegraph Rates.

This question, which arose entirely owing to restrictions found necessary by the war, resulted in considerable correspondence. Perusal of the letters will at once demonstrate that the Committee spared no pains in an endeavour to suggest remedies for the mitigation of restrictions which were handicapping trade with the Far East. That they were not more successful is regrettable; but must be set down to the exigencies of the national safety as conceived by the Censor. And here it may be well to add that at no time did the Committee wish for, or advocate, the removal of a single restriction which, in their opinion, might jeopardise the national welfare. But in suggesting the limited use of private codes, by selected firms, under heavy monetary guarantees, they could foresee no more danger than is to be apprehended from the use of public codes; inasmuch as the cyphers in both public and private codes, and for that matter, plain English words, can be used to convey a meaning not attached to them. However, the Censor could not take that view, and the Committee could only bow to his decision, particularly in view of a hint that further insistence might increase, rather than lessen existing difficulties.

Questions Connected with the War.

The Committee have addressed the Foreign Office on the question of trading with the enemy, pointing out the discrepancy between the advice given by the Board of Trade to British subjects, that it is undesirable to enter into commercial transactions with enemy subjects in China during the continuance of the war, and the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, under which such transactions are permissible in certain cases. We understand the matter is still under consideration.

British subjects resident in China have every reason to feel proud of the contingent which has come home to join His Majesty's forces. A helping hand from men overseas at this crisis is welcome and deeply appreciated by everyone in the old country, and we congratulate

SIR EDWARD GREY'S EYESIGHT.

A Temporary Rest.

The Foreign Office on May 31 made the following announcement:—

Sir Edward Grey has been strongly advised that it is necessary to leave off work for a short time in order to rest his eyesight. During his absence Lord Crewe has been requested by the Prime Minister to take charge of the Foreign Office, which he has agreed to do. Lord Lansdowne has consented to assist Lord Crewe during this period as occasion arises.

Sir Edward Grey has recently been suffering considerably, but his sight seemed to be improving, and he pluckily determined not to be absent from his post at a time of special stress. He has been wearing coloured glasses to soften the glare of the light, but has at last been reluctantly compelled to take his oculist's advice that nothing short of actual rest from reading and writing is likely to be effective. When Sir Edward took his Easter rest it had been arranged that Lord Crewe should relieve him, but on consideration the Prime Minister decided to give up his own holiday and take over temporarily the duties of the Foreign Office.

Lord Crewe has already entered upon his new duties, and was visited at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon by Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney-General, and the French Ambassador.

our branches in the Far East on the part they have taken in organising the movement. The Committee have endeavoured to keep in touch with the members of the contingent by reg'ering the units to which they have become attached, and have afforded them what assistance it has been in their power to offer.

In November last the Association received from the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisations an inquiry whether the Committee would assist in the work of instructing public opinion in China regarding the war, particularly by getting one or two of the most important pamphlets issued in England translated into Chinese, and distributed throughout that country. In view of the gross misstatements circulated by Germans in China regarding the war and responsibility for it, the Committee considered it most desirable that an authoritative statement should be published stating clearly and concisely the true facts of the case. Accordingly a pamphlet of some 40 pages, entitled, "The Great War: its origin and the responsibility for it," has been compiled under the auspices of the Association, and has been sent out to Shanghai for translation into Chinese by the Christian Literature Society, and subsequent circulation in China.

Banquet.

Owing to the Great War it was decided that the annual dinner should not take place, and it was suggested that members who had intended to be present might be glad to pay in their subscriptions to a fund to provide tobacco for the troops, and towards the London Chamber of Commerce fund to supply newspapers for the Fleet. The fund was an immediate success; in the total of £200 17s. 6d. shows clearly the generous response to the appeal. £25 was contributed to the newspaper fund, and 900 lbs. of tobacco and 270,000 cigarettes were sent out to the troops at the front.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY, 5 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN THE DARDANELLES.

(Havas.)

July 5.
Yesterday in the Dardanelles we inflicted considerable losses on the enemy attacking and counter-attacking positions conquered on June 29. We carried an important work formed by six lines of trenches, the ground was covered with the enemy's corpses.

THE WIDOW'S SON OF NAIN.

Notes of a sermon by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church on Sunday Evening.

Text: Luke 7/13 "And when the Lord saw her He had compassion on her, and said unto her. Weep not. And He came and touched the bier: and they that bare it stood still. And He said, Young man, I say unto thee, Arise."

Up the hill road to Nain our Saviour was accompanied by a glad and numerous throng filled with enthusiasm. Coming from the town there meets them a very different company. The one crowd is swayed by high hope, hero worship, and religious enthusiasm: the other is hushed by the presence of grief unexpressed under the shadow of death. "When He came nigh to the gate of the city, behold, there was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow, and much people of the city was with her." The encounter outside the walls of Nain is full of significance. It shows us in a striking manner Christ in presence of the tragedy of life, face to face with its deepest problem, its supreme mystery. This is ever with us, liable to encounter us on the highway. Joy cannot take a day's journey but it will be checked by grief. Bereavement questions all gospels. Death has something to say to all teachers, all reformers. A little longer or a little shorter and all their works are his, and the question is forced forward is there hope, comfort, consolation for mankind when that approaches men which seems to end all, which takes life itself from some and leaves others behind with the light of life gone out? After all there can be no full gospel which does not meet this extreme case, which though it be extreme, is common to mankind. If Christ is to be the Lord of life, even of the life that now is, we must know Him to be the Lord of death also. There was a saying written of old: "Death is swallowed up in victory" and not until that was brought to pass was there any full and satisfying gospel in the world. It befitted our Saviour to show not only could He give a perfect rule of life and conduct, but that He verily held the keys of death and of Hades. The gospel is fatally incomplete apart from our Lord's own death and resurrection, and the crowning facts were forecast in His bearing men's sorrows and in several instances restoring their dead. In this special case the failure, waste and ruin of which we meet so much in life are suggested. Here is not merely death but death premature, out of season, occurring before the expected reasonable time. This the death of a young man, taken "before his time," with life not lived, character not formed, work not accomplished, leaving behind him a lonely mother who looked to him as her staff and comfort, and had expected to depart in due time before him. Part of the widow's grief was that in those times such a calamity as this was looked upon as a direct sign of Divine displeasure. We to-day know otherwise. We ascribe such

occurrences to "natural causes," and up to a point we are right. But the ancients were not wrong nor mistaken in tracing a moral or spiritual cause or causes for these sorrows and afflictions. They erred very frequently in applying the principle directly to particular cases, but they were more nearly right in holding that there is a connection between affliction and sin than we should be were we to stop with the immediately operating "natural causes" and overlook the moral facts underlying them. So here is the Saviour of men brought into contact not simply with the sorrow of life, but with its real tragedy, the waste, the ruin, the desolation of it. "This was one in all the three cases in which it is said that he restored life to the dead. All were cases of death premature, untimely, and in restoring them He prefigured not only His power to console and comfort but His mission to retrieve, apart from which the consolation and comfort would be sadly incomplete. He said to the widowed mother, "Weep not," words which from many other would have been mockery, but by Him were followed by the work no other could have done, the restoration to her of the beloved whom she had lost. Seeing this the multitudes around glorified God, saying "God hath visited His people." Shall we do less? Our dead, it is true, are not summoned back from the grave and literally restored to our waiting arms. Perhaps indeed it is not often that we should really wish them, if it were possible to be in that given back for a few more years of the mingled experiences of our mortality. But the bitterness is gone from death since we are enjoined not to sorrow as those who have no hope. It is natural and nowise blameable that we should fall for those we have loved and lost awhile. But the sting of them is gone, the burning, searing, corroding quality is taken from them as we have faith in Jesus and His work for men in bringing life and immortality to light and within our human grasp in Himself and His gospel. At this time when the world is indeed a very vale of tears for the loss of the youth and strength and hope of the nations on many a field of battle, we cannot make too sure about, nor anchor our hearts too firmly upon the great and lasting hopes which are vouchsafed to mankind in Christ Jesus our Lord. It was a happy company which made its way back through the gates of that mountain village after Jesus had turned the cottage of death into a procession of life. Ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands are they who throng up the steps of light towards the eternal city in the track of their Redeemer.

Bijou Theatre.
The main attraction at the Bijou Theatre just now is a well-arranged and splendidly acted dramatic four-part film: "The Ways of Providence." This is a film produced by the celebrated Milano Company whose artists are among the finest in the world, and it is one that everyone should see.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

How Revolutions are Engineered.
This afternoon in the Police Court before Mr. J. R. Wood, the proceedings for the extradition of Hung Shiu Lun were continued.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, appeared for the Crown, and G. K. Hall Brutton for the defence.
The defendant in the witness box deposed to attending, after the failure of the movement organized by Chan Kwong-ming at a conference at Shanghai in connection with the Kuo Min-tang when it was decided to commence another revolution, in connection with which representatives were sent to Japan and San Francisco. He had been in Waichow, where the armed robberies were alleged to have been committed, for fourteen or fifteen years. The conference in Shanghai was attended by a large number of influential persons who had held official positions. They received a letter from Dr. Sun Yat-sen asking them to send a representative to Japan, and subsequently he went to Japan and saw Sun Yat-sen in company with some thirty others, in connection with others and it was decided after another conference, that another revolution should be commenced against Yuan Shih K'ai. Sun Yat-sen told each man to return to his province and defendant returned to Kwangtung to start the outbreak.

Subsequent to his return to Canton, and while on a visit to Hongkong, he received his commission as Commander-in-Chief in Waichow, from Sun Yat-sen, dated October 2, 1914. The emissaries to different places in the world were sent to collect monies for the bribing of soldiers, and he received money in Hongkong for that purpose, to which, in fact, he devoted it. In connection with this third revolution he sent for the officers of his old regiments to come to Hongkong, which they did.
His share of the revolutions started in Waichow, and before it commenced he was in Waichow. From there he went to Lin To Chuk on October 31, 1914 with several hundred people.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

H. K. V. R. Order No. 50 issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H. K. V. R. is as follows:—

Detail.
Prisoners of War Camp.
Tuesday July 6th Sec. 1 of C Coy. Secs. 2, 3 & 4 of C Coy.
Wednesday July 7th Secs. 3 & 4 of A Coy. Secs. 1 & 2 of A Coy.
Thursday July 8th Secs. 3 & 4 of B Coy. Secs. 1 & 2 of B Coy.
Friday July 9th Secs. 2, 3 & 4 of C Coy. Sec. 1 of C Coy.
The guard for P. of War Camp will parade daily at Star Ferry Wharf Hongkong at 6.10 p.m.
The guard for Gun Club Hill will parade nightly at Star Ferry Wharf Hongkong at 9.15 p.m.
Orderly Officer for the week ending July 10th 2/Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock.
Orderly Sergeant.
Orderly Sergeant for the week ending July 10th Sergt. Oxberry.

THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

The return showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended July 3, gives the following figures:—Plague, 14 (two in Victoria) all Chinese; 13 fatal. Diphtheria, 2, both Chinese. Enteric 3 (one in Victoria), 1 Indian, imported; 2 Chinese; 1 fatal. Pauperial fever 1 (Chinese). Small Pox 1 (not in Victoria), Chinese, fatal.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman V.D. are as under.

Joined.
Private B. E. Fielder joined the Corps on 5th inst. allotted Corps No. 1867 and posted to Scouts Company (No. 4 Section).
Leave.
The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—Sapper G. Best from 4. 7. 15 to 4. 8. 15. Private R. J. Rawlinson from 8. 7. 15 to 8. 8. 15.

Parades.
Parades for Tuesday, 6th inst. 5.00 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co.—Company shoot at King's Park Range. 5.15 p.m. The following recruits of Scouts Company—Privates A.D. Ball, P. Burn, P. R. Butler, T. R. Chasels, A. David, A. H. G. Jackson, D. Jackson, A. Lamberton, O. F. Maltby, H. E. Muriel, T. S. Nixon, R. A. U. North and O. Wallace—Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service Rifles to be carried. Corpl. Grimes, R. E. will attend. Civil Service Co.—Lecture at Headquarters. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Art. Batty, and Left Section M. G. Company Drill on Cricket Ground. Right Section M. G. Co.—Lecture at Headquarters. Scouts Company—Musketry Exercises and Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters. All members must attend.

Detail.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 10th inst. H. K. V. R. Next for duty, Civil Service Company. Officer on duty, Capt. Churhill.
Detention Camp, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 10th inst. H. K. V. R.

Next for Duty.
July 10 Scouts Company. July 11 Scouts Company. July 12 Scouts Company. July 13 No. 2 Section Art. Batty. July 14 Centre Section M. G. Co. July 15 Left Section M. G. Co. July 16 No. 1 Section Art. Batty.
Orderly Officer 10th to 17th July Lieut. Rees. Orderly Sergeant 10th to 17th July Sgt. Longmire.
Officers on Duty.
Capt. Stewart, Capt. Hutchison, Lieut. Murphy, Capt. W. M. Scott, Lieut. Wright, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Wolf.

THE LAISANG.

"A Smart and Timely Rescue."

Yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock when the "Laisang" was off Kap Chi point, the usual boat drill was being exercised when the Officer on watch observed a junk bottom up and a number of men hanging on, which had been capsized during a heavy squall in the early part of the afternoon. Capt. Mooney sent off a life boat in charge of Mr. Neilson (3rd Officer), he managed with great difficulty to get near the junk and got two men off, but the wind and sea being strong made it impossible to effect the rescue of the whole junk crew, the life boat got well down to leeward. Capt. Mooney then manoeuvred his ship and got hold of the life boat and towed it near to the wrecked junk, and by skilful manoeuvring brought his ship alongside the junk, ropes and ladder were put over the side, the Chinese fishermen lost little time in getting on board, where they were kindly treated by the ship's company.
The 14 fishermen belong to Swatow, were very fortunate in being picked up, darkness coming on. Communicated.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SHORTAGE.

Where the Real Responsibility Lies.

Lord Kitchener is accused by the *Daily Mail* of being personally responsible for the present shortage of high explosive shells says the *Globe*. It is stated that, depending upon his experience in South Africa, he ordered the wrong sort of shell for this war.
The history of the high explosive and its use in the British Army is sufficient refutation of this attack. The simple explanation is that at the commencement of the war, although we had high explosive shells for our howitzers, we had none for our 13 and 18 pounder field-guns, and this for two reasons.

In the first place, our General Staff and the Army Council had not realized the change about to take place in modern warfare, and that trench-fighting would be the order of the day. Further, the high artillery command have always been so strongly in favour of simplicity that they have always endeavoured to pin their faith to a single type of projectile to avoid mistakes and complication in the ammunition supply.

Having instituted competitions many years ago between shrapnel and high explosives, and recorded the results on wooden targets, they came to the conclusion that the shrapnel was more effective than high explosive. They were largely led to this conclusion, absurd though the statement may seem, through peculiarities of the British coroners' juries. High explosive shell, in any circumstances, are dangerous things to handle. The detonation of a high explosive shell in the bore of the gun destroys the gun, and with the gun very often the detachment.

Consequently, the officers responsible for the technical details of our artillery equipment were so anxious to procure a perfectly safe projectile that they developed a fuse which was so safe that it seldom secured proper detonation of the projectile. In the result the comparative trials did not give a correct view of the effects of shrapnel and high explosive shell, respectively, because the latter lacked suitable fuses.

The anxiety to procure such a safe fuse was caused by the dread officers have of being brought before a coroner's inquest to answer for an accident and the death of any of their men, because the jury almost invariably assumes, as a matter of course, that the accident is the fault of the officer, and he does not receive at the hands of the jury very much consideration.
The French Army are not troubled in this way, nor any Continental army, hence they have developed fuses the thought of which frighten us. Moreover, in the Boer War, our use of high explosives at Magersfontein and Colenso against the Boers in trenches had but small success principally due again to the extreme safety of the fuses, which prevented the projectiles used detonating correctly.

The first campaign in which high explosive shell has been really used was in the late Balkan War. Here the high explosive shell really came into its own. Serbia and Bulgaria commenced the war using 80 per cent. of shrapnel and 20 per cent. of high explosive shells. At the end the percentages were exactly reversed. It is incomprehensible why the British General Staff did not take advantage of that lesson; yet nothing was done.

When this war broke out, it was realized at last that high explosive shells were necessary in trench warfare. But Britain had made no preparation. Everything had to be devised and experimented with before manufacture could begin, and it is more than ridiculous to assert that the delay

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND.

Amount acknowledged to 19th June 1915... \$5,323.61
Miss B. Walker's List Continued.
Mardon ... \$5.00
Elith ... 2.00
Eddie ... 2.00
Stoney Broke, C.U.S. ... 3.00
T.A.H. ... 1.10
Sundry sums ... 1.10

Mrs. H. A. Schmidt ... 13.10
Sir Robert Ho Tung ... 5.00
Lady Ho Tung ... 20.00
Mr. P. Jacks, Further Contribution ... 10.00
Mrs. P. Jacks, Further Contribution ... 10.00
Mr. W. H. Carroll ... 10.00
Mr. F. O. Becke, Contribution for the month of June ... 15.00
Mrs. Mc. Farlane, Further Contribution ... 10.00
Mr. O. J. Pirio, Further Contribution ... 5.00
Sergeant Ingham ... 1.00
Rev. P. Peatrack ... 5.00

\$5,457.71
Amount expended \$ 5,398.73

Balance in hand ... \$ 58.98
The subscribers will be glad to hear that a further consignment has been ordered which makes the total to date of 1,105,000 Cigarettes and 3,196 Lbs. Plug Tobacco.

Several acknowledgements have been received from the Front and in the Trenches. I give only a couple of extracts to show how the goods are appreciated.
Devon Regt. France.
30/5/15.

Received on behalf of the men in the Platoon the generous gift from Hongkong of Cigarettes and Tobacco and with many thanks, it really is very kind to think of us as much as you are doing in this great war, but I can assure you we are, and will continue to do—anything in our power to crush the vast enemy we are opposed to, we came out of the trenches last night and were pretty short of a smoke and it was a God's send when we received the packages, which I can assure you we greatly appreciate and we unite in thanking the generous donors.

B. Extraditionary Force.
30/5/15.

I am writing to say how pleased we were to receive your tobacco and cigarettes to-day. We all join in thanking you for the gift, as at present tobacco etc. is very hard to get, your gift was very much appreciated. We are all doing our Country's duty here and are giving the Germans a hot time of it. Things are much better now, especially now that the weather is fine. We have been out here for sometime now and can tell many a thrilling tale about the war. Now I must conclude, wishing you all the best of health.

Thanking you again for your kind gift.
GEO. J. B. SAYER.
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

thus caused was in any way the fault of Lord Kitchener. It is not clear why, as our papers and all reports from the front indicate its value, the most efficient French projectile was not immediately copied by our War Office authorities. The French had been perfecting the high explosive shell for years, and had every detail at their fingers' end. Probably some months' delay would have been saved if we had simply adopted their methods in their entirety.

If the public wish to know who to blame, let them look up in an old "Army List" the name of the officers comprising the Army Council.

AMERICAN VIEWS.

Mr. Roosevelt on "Peace at Any Price."

President Woodrow Wilson:—
"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as being so right that he does not need to convince others by force that he is right."
Colonel Theodore Roosevelt:—
"If the United States will be satisfied with occupying at some time in the future the precise international situation that China now occupies, then the United States can afford to act thus. But she cannot act on this theory if she desires to retain or regain the position won for her by the men who fought under Washington and by the men who in the days of Lincoln were blue under Grant, and gray under Lee."
Syracuse, N.Y., via New York City, May, 13.—"The policy of blood and iron cannot be met efficaciously by a policy of milk and water," declared Mr. Roosevelt to a *Herald* correspondent in commenting on President Wilson's Philadelphia speech.

In his dictation of this statement, the former President spoke slowly and earnestly, apparently with the conviction that he was carrying out a solemn duty in sending this message to the American people in the present crisis.

Taking as his text the extract from President Wilson's speech, "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight," Mr. Roosevelt said "I think China is entitled to draw all the comfort she can from this statement and it will be well if the United States ponder seriously what the effect has been on China of managing her foreign affairs during the last fifteen years on the theory thus enunciated."

"If the United States will be satisfied with occupying at some time in the future the precise international situation that China now occupies, then the United States can afford to act thus. But she cannot act on this theory if she desires to retain or regain the position won for her by the men who fought under Washington and by the men who in the days of Lincoln were blue under Grant, and gray under Lee."

"I very earnestly hope she will not promptly. The proper time for deliberation was prior to sending the message that our Government would hold Germany to strict accountability if it did the things now actually doing."

"The hundred and fifty babies drowned in the sinking of the Lusitania, the hundreds of women drowned with them, scores of those women and children being Americans, and the American ship *Gallic* torpedoed, offer an eloquent commentary on the so-called working out of the theory that force is unnecessary to assert our rights and that the policy of blood and iron can with efficacy be met by a policy of milk and water."

"Without twenty-four hours' delay, this country could and should take effective action by declaring that in view of Germany's murderous offence against the rights of neutrals, all commerce with Germany is forthwith forbidden and all commerce of every kind permitted and encouraged with France, England and the rest of the civilized world. That would be no declaration of war. It would merely prevent munitions of war being sent to the Power which by her conduct has shown willingness to use such munitions for the slaughter of unoffending American men, women and children."

"I do not believe the firm assertion of our rights means war. But we shall do well to remember there are things worse than war. Let us as a nation understand that peace is of worth only when it is the handmaiden of international righteousness and national self-respect."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5.)

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN THE BLACK SEA.

July 3, 1.30 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd says that a Russian submarine in the Black Sea sank two steamers and one large ship, all laden with coal, food and supplies. She also wrecked a steamer moored ashore and fought, at the entrance of the Bosphorus, an armed schooner which was driven ashore.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN SEE-SAW.

July 3, 1.35 p.m.
 General von Mackensen's army, leading the Austro-German advance, is moving upon a front of fifty miles between Zimose and Sokal, facing north-east. The Russians are avoiding a battle, contenting themselves with rear-guard actions and awaiting more favourable ground for a big battle.

General von Mackensen's dash for the railway at Cholm has apparently failed. He was held up by the stubbornness of the Russians and by the slowness of General Bohmmer's Austrians on his right, on the Bug and the Gallipoli, and of the Archduke Joseph on his left.

That the Russians have been fighting in the most spirited manner is evident from the fact that, during the past fortnight, they have captured fifteen thousand prisoners and twenty-one machine guns. Their losses, since the River Dunaetz was abandoned, have been unusually small, while the enemy's losses, it is estimated at Petrograd, averaged ten thousand daily.

It is reported in Geneva, from Innsbruck, that superior forces of Austrians surrounded seventy thousand Russians in the neighbourhood of Przemyśl. The latter not merely cut their way out, but drove the enemy towards Narajwka, capturing many prisoners and guns.

It is believed in Petrograd that General von Mackensen has already begun to send some of his best troops to the western front. Meanwhile the Germans are increasing their forces in the Libau region, where, it is believed, seven army corps are concentrated. At present they are inactive, probably awaiting the development of operations in the south.

BRIGADIER GENERAL KILLED.

July 3, 1.35 p.m.
 Brigadier General Scott-Moncrieff and Lieut. Col. C. G. Hill, (Berkshire Regiment) are reported killed.
 (General Scott-Moncrieff was born in 1855. He commanded the Royal Engineers with the China Expeditionary Force in 1900-01, and was Chief Engineer at Aldershot from 1909 to 1911. He was the author of various military and technical works.)

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

(Havas Telegrams.)

French Stock now stands at 70.25.
 The Ministry in Council has decided to create two new Under Secretaries of State in the Ministry for War's Department.

IRELAND'S HIGHEST INTEREST.

July 2, 8.50 p.m.
 Mr. John Redmond, speaking at Dublin, emphatically reassured the Irish people that the Coalition Government could in no way interfere with the operations of the Home Rule Act. What Ireland wants, he said, is a spirit of confidence and determination. Ireland's highest interest was the speedy termination of the war. He invited Ireland to address herself to two really essential things: to do her duty with reference to the war, and to complete, safeguard and strengthen her domestic, political and military organizations. 120,741 Irishmen from Ireland had gone into the Army up to June 16—of whom 71,494 are Catholics and 49,247 Protestants.

THE MUNITIONS BILL.

July 2, 8.50 p.m.
 In the House of Lords the Munitions Bill was passed and has now become law.

July 2, 10.50 p.m.
 Regarding the time before there would be an appreciable acceleration of the output of munitions, Lord Curzon, who introduced the Bill, said that in certain respects they might expect a very early improvement; but when the whole machinery is working they might anticipate, in the course of the present year, an output which in most respects would satisfy our own needs and meet, to a growing extent, the needs of our Allies.

ALLIES' PROGRESS IN THE DARDANELLES.

July 2, 10.35 p.m.
 General Sir Ian Hamilton, reports:—On Tuesday afternoon hostile columns northward of Achibaba and southward of Kilidbahr were seen preparing to counter-attack the positions we had captured. The enemy, at night-time, exploded two mine galleries and bombarded our trenches for two hours with heavy machine-gun, rifle and artillery fire. Then, after a lull, came another cannonade, followed by a determined bayonet attack against the British left. The attack was repulsed with heavy enemy losses. The Turks also made a concerted attack along the coast on the Allies' right, but H.M.S. Wolverine got her searchlight and guns on the main body and caused heavy loss. The enemy reattacked our left wing under heavy artillery fire and were finally checked within forty yards of our parapets. Bomb attacks and intermittent shelling continued but there was no further general attack. The French, at 6.30 in the morning, advanced, stormed by 7.20 a strong system of entanglements called "The Quadrilateral" and captured all that portion of the enemy's line required to round up the gains made on Monday. The enemy's losses were very considerable. The captured positions are being consolidated.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

MORE PAPER SUCCESSES

July 2, 10.30 p.m.
 According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the Germans have issued the following communiqué:—
 A portion of the Crown Prince's army has had a fine success in western Argonne, where it captured the enemy's trenches on a front of three kilometres and for a depth of from two hundred to three hundred metres, capturing 1,735 prisoners, eighteen machine-guns and forty trench mortars. In the Vosges we captured two fortifications at Hilsenfirst, repulsing all counter-attacks and taking 132 prisoners. On the Danester front we stormed the heights of Kurostowic, north of Halicz. General Linsinger's pursuit of the Russians continues over the whole ground from Mariampol on the Danester to Firlejow, north of R. hatyn, the prisoners taken numbering 7763. General von Mackensen is pressing the Russians on the Labaka and Por, affluents of the Vltava, and has captured Krasnik, twenty-five miles from Lublin.

NAVAL ACTION IN THE BALTIC.

July 2, 10.50 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Wisby says that a naval action was heard and seen from the east coast of Gotland at 6.30 in the morning. Warships were later steaming northward, but at ten o'clock four cruisers engaged in a running action near the land. German destroyers, laden with wounded, subsequently arrived at Katthamarvik, on the east coast of Gotland.

June 3, 12.45 a.m.
 Another telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Wisby reports that the German mine-layer Albatross, chased by four Russian cruisers, ran ashore on the east coast of Gotland. Twenty-one of the crew were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

GERMANS AGAIN REPULSED.

June 3, 1.35 a.m.
 A Paris communiqué reports that there have been artillery actions along the whole front, between the Yser and Argonne, especially in the Quenneviers district of the department of Aisne. The Germans, after a violent bombardment, essayed a fresh attack in the morning in the region of Bagatelle. A most desperate fight, ensued, in some places hand-to-hand, which resulted in all our positions being maintained. On Thursday evening, the Germans, after a most intense bombardment, attacked the French positions at Hilsenfirst, in the Vosges. The first two attacks were repulsed, while the third gained a footing in the French works, but a counter-attack, in the morning, ejected the enemy, who have since continued a furious bombardment.

MORE ABOUT THE "SCOTTISH MONARCH."

July 3, 4.35 a.m.
 A trawler has landed at St. Ives the carpenter and two of the crew of the s.s. Scottish Monarch, which was submerged; also the dead chief officer, a Norwegian. The carpenter stated that he and fifteen of the crew experienced the heaviest weather while in the boat, and fourteen of his comrades were washed overboard and drowned, while the officers died from their injuries.

GREEK POLITICAL SITUATION.

July 3, 4.35 a.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that everything points to the determination of M. Venizelos to resume office and terminate the Teutonic propaganda, which is assuming great proportions.

ANOTHER ENEMY TRANSPORT SUNK.

July 3, 4.35 a.m.
 Advice received from Constantinople report that three German submarines are now at the Golden Horn. A British submarine has sunk another transport, full of troops, in the Sea of Marmora.

ITALIAN PATRIOTISM.

July 3, 4.35 a.m.
 Reuter's correspondent in Rome says that there is a remarkable number of small investors in the National Loan, indicating a wave of patriotism throughout Italy. The great financial institutions have also subscribed heavily.

FRENCH GENERAL WOUNDED.

July 4, 4.00 a.m.
 Reuter's correspondent in Paris reports that General Gouraud, commanding the French troops at the Dardanelles, has been severely wounded. General Bailloud succeeds him.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

FRESH REPULSES FOR THE AUSTRIANS.

July 4, 4.00 a.m.
 A Rome communiqué says:—The artillery fire on all fronts is increasing in intensity, especially in Carnia where the Italians effectively bombarded the works at Predil. Our Alpini, on Thursday, captured an entrenchment on the northern slope of Polgrande and repulsed an entrenchment on the northern slope of Polgrande and repulsed two violent counter-attacks in which the Austrians left one hundred and fifty dead. Our artillery on the Isonzo front damaged a supply depot and exploded an ammunition store east of Plezzo.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of the Wing Yu Shing Hing Kee firm (in bankruptcy) to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th July, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at the Po On Godowns, Connaught Road West.

884 Slabs Yunnan Tin.

On view Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
 GEO. P. LAMMERT,
 Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, ETC.

The Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th July at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 5th July, at 2.30 p.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—
 JARDINE MATHEOSN,
 & CO., LTD.
 Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1915.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

The Steamship "INDRA."

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th July at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 5th July at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—
 JARDINE, MATHESON
 & CO., LD.
 Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1915.

NOTICES.

A SNOWBALL BAG SALE

in aid of the Belgians in England and in Belgium, will be held in the grounds of Government House, on FRIDAY, July 9th from 4-7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. The Governor and Lady May, H.E. Major General Kelly, C.B. and Mrs. Kelly, His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, and Lady Rees Davies, The Commodore and Mrs. Anstruther.

By kind permission of Colonel Watson and the Officers, the Band of the 74th Panchabis will play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road.
 Admission 20 cts. Tea 40 cts.

Don't forget after the Show Surveys, and Light Refreshments
 ALEXANDRA CAFE,
 Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 6th July, 1915.

The Great Dramatic Feature Film
 The Letters of the Law
 in 2 parts, 2,000 feet long.
 The Fine Comedy Picture
 The Suffragette
 in 2 parts, 2,000 feet long.
 Pathe's Gazettes
 Pathe's Comics
 Pathe's Historical

FRIDAY, 9th July, 1915

15th & 16th Episodes "Perils of Pauline"
 Remember this Great Picture is nearing its climax
 (very exciting).

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing SATURDAY, 3rd July

the powerful Italian drama
 THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE
 in 5 parts—Length 8,000 feet
 Also Comic Pictures.

LOOK OUT FOR
 the great Exclusive Feature
 THE SECRET OF THE MYSTERIOUS "X"
 in 8 parts, 10,000 feet

NOTICES.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS.
 ENGLISH TAILORS.
 No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
 (Flower St.)
 WITH A PERFECT FIT.
 Established 1900.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
 Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
 With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
 CATERERS.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HARMOD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

HARMOD'S CURE for ASTHMA

It is sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations. Thousands of Lads and always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as during the day of any irregularity of the system a few pills may be administered. These pills are recommended by the highest medical authorities. All Chemists and Stores sell these pills. Beware of Imitations.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Van Yuen Tsar (who is giving up business in Hongkong) to sell by Public Auction on Friday & Saturday the 9th & 10th July, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Whole of His Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to T'owk'wong periods

Comprising:—
 5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls, Figures, etc., etc.
 Very Fine Blue and White Vase, Kanghi.
 Very Fine Sang-de-boeuf Vase, Ming.
 Very Fine Famille Rose Vases, Yungching.
 Very Fine Famille Rose Plaques, Kienlung.
 Very Fine 3-coloured Flower Pot, Yungching.
 Very Fine Famille Rose Plates & Bowls, Yungching (Imperial).
 Very Fine White Soft Paste Vase, Kanghi.
 Soochow Redwood Screens inlaid with Famille Rose and Blue and White Kienlung and Kanghi, Porcelain Plaques, Porcelain Pictures inlaid in wood, etc., etc.

also
 Soochow Redwood Curio Stands, Cabinets, Tables and Chairs.
 N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.
 On view from Tuesday, the 6th instant.
 Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT
 Auctioneer.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
- July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.
- July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.
- Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.
- Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.
- Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.
- Aug. 5—England at war.
- Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege, French invade southern Alsace.
- Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.
- Aug. 17—British land in France.
- Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.
- Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.
- Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.
- Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.
- Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulhausen.
- Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.
- Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.
- Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.
- Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.
- Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemburg.
- Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.
- Sept. 7—Mauberge taken by the Germans.
- Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.
- Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.
- Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Oressy, and Hogue.
- Sept. 26—Indian troops land at Marseilles.
- Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.
- Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.
- Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.
- Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.
- Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
- Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.
- Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.
- Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.
- Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.
- Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.
- Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.
- Oct. 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.
- Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on

NOTICE

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.
VARNISHES, PAINTS, COLOURS, ENAMELS, etc.
MANUFACTURED BY
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 1796)
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

STOCKS KEPT IN HONGKONG
of all kinds of Varnishes, Paints, etc. for all purposes.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Alexandra Building.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.	
Anderson S. E.	Joseph E. M.
Baring J. H.	Joseph S. M.
Bell C. D. J.	Joseph M. T.
Bellie Mrs. E. R.	Kay G. A.
Black B.	Lambert E. B.
Blackburn G. O.	Layman C.
Bourman G. C.	Law H. D.
Cheetham H.	Lloyd G. T.
Cassell Capt. L.	Longfield S.
Comolman Mrs.	Lopes J. M.
D'Almeida Castro	Mala
Mr. & Mrs.	Markham H.
D'Almeida Castro	Marriott Dr. & Mrs. O.
Mrs.	Mehta K. B.
D'Almeida Castro	Morecki J.
Mrs.	Moddy Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Davies Mr. & Mrs. F. E.	Neighbour W. R.
Dorham C.	Ormliston J.
Dowley W. A.	Pegg H. H.
Duffy Miss M. E.	Pinton Mrs.
Ehrenfels H. E.	Pitcher A. J.
Evenson E.	Poli D.
Faria Mr. & Mrs.	Pott Mr. & Mrs. F. T.
Finney A. C.	Reay Mrs. F.
French Capt. & Mrs.	Ray, E. H.
E. M.	
Fitzwilliams D. G. H. L.	Randall Mrs. J. A.
Fuller Deaman	Robertson R. S.
Fuller Mr. & Mrs. S.	Ross R. G.
Gambrell Capt.	Rowell J. P.
Gibson Mrs.	Sheldon Mr. & Mrs.
Gibb J. D.	Smith W. H.
Gould Mr. & Mrs. J.	Smith Mrs. A. G.
Goulbourn V.	Smith Mrs. A. G.
Griffiths H. L.	Somerville H. E.
Goodrich C. L.	Sorby V.
Haldrup M.	Taylor Mr. & Mrs. J.
Hall Capt. T. P.	W.
Hall W.	Thompson W.
Hannibal Mr. & Mrs. V. H. D.	Watkins C. E.
H. A.	Wells Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hewett Hon. M. E. A.	White F. W.
Hicks	White Mr. & Mrs.
Hicks Miss	White Mr. & Mrs.
Hollingsworth A. H.	W. L. H.
Hodge W. J.	W. L. H.
Irving E. A.	Wood G. C.
Johansen C. P.	Wood Mrs. R. F.

Carlton Hotel.	
Carson Mr. & Mrs.	Macgregor D.
Carson Miss H.	Malcolm J.
Clarke Miss May	Marshall J.
Craig H.	Meek Thomas
Cropley L.	Melver
Cropley N. C.	Pennell W. V.
Cropley C. C.	Penson N.
Cropley W. O.	Plumer Capt. R.
Goodall Mr. & Mrs.	Rayner Mr. & Mrs.
Goodall Misses	Soga T.
Hollway H. D.	Tapnell E.
Hosbail Dr. J.	Taylor W.
Jones G. L. D.	Thom Wm.
Killer-S. A.	Winterson R.
Less H.	

Odessa and in the Crimea.	
Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.	
Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.	
Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.	
Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay.	
Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.	
Nov. 6—Teingtau surrenders.	
Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.	
Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.	
Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.	
Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.	
Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.	
Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.	
Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.	
Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.	
Dec. 3—Servians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.	
Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.	
Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.	
Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.	
Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Messudieh in Dardanelles.	
Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.	
Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.	
Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.	

King Edward Hotel.	
Almond Mrs. R.	Laureston Mr. & Mrs.
Bettison Mr. & Mrs.	W. D.
Brown C. W.	Leo T. H.
Budge W.	Lennox Miss
Beale Mrs.	Lennox J.
Claxton A. A.	Macdonald Major D.
Cooke Mrs. F. L.	Murphy H.
Cooke Miss J. F.	Nakai R.
Cooke Master G. M.	Passmore Mrs. W. C.
Courtesy A.	Pennings A. L.
Dutton Mr. & Mrs. G.	Ramsey Mrs. R. A.
Elson W. T.	Richardson Mr. & Mrs.
Go Mr. & Mrs.	Richardson W.
Foy Mrs. A.	Riggall Mr. & Mrs. H. E.
Fyfe A. A.	Robson Mrs.
Harrit P. K.	Saper C. H.
Hashimoto F. R.	Stewart R.
Hawthorn A. I.	Sylvester Mrs. S.
Hunter Mr. & Mrs. J.	Tanso H.
Jackson Mr. & Mrs.	Tait Mr. & Mrs. A. N.
Joseph	Threlford Mrs.
Kales T. H.	Tourelle Mrs. E. L.
Keay W. E.	Tourelle Mrs. E. L.
Lambert Mrs.	Tourelle Mrs. E. L.

Kingsclere Hotel.	
Felder B. E.	Rowlinson R. J.
Filkins Miss D.	Robertson Mr. & Mrs. J.
Forbes Mr. & Mrs. A.	Sachs Mrs. G.
Forbes A.	Sheldon Mr. & Mrs.
Fulder B. E.	Shields A. L.
Hardman A.	Shields Mrs. E. E.
Hogwood J.	Singh Mr. & Mrs. E. E.
Loxton W.	Perry Burn
Luthra J. H. van G. J.	Wilson M. J.
Nixon F. C.	

Grand Hotel.	
Allen Mr. & Mrs.	Lockey W. H.
Andrew W. J.	Lowden E.
Anker J. C.	Nixson C. G.
Arntzen Mr. & Mrs.	Oster T.
Crew Mr. & Mrs.	Reynolds C. W.
Dunrich A.	Robertson D.
LeDuc	Rees F. G.
Grant J.	Stein M. G.
James H.	Ted G. W.
Johnson C.	Turner C. H.
Kloster A.	Veda V. D.
Leur G. W.	Wright S. H.
Leon B.	

Peak Hotel.	
Baxter H. K.	Lambert Eng. Lieut.
Bowler Mrs.	and Mrs. John
Butler P. R.	Lambert Miss
Carmichael Mr. and Linton A.	
Mrs. H. P.	Marriott Mrs.
Carroll H. A.	Michelson Mr. & Mrs.
Carrill Mr. & Mrs. D.	
C. C.	Moss Mr. & Mrs. D. K.
Cary F. W.	Oliverana Mrs.
Clair G.	Perkins T. L.
Compton A. C.	Pennings H. N.
Courland A.	Pyne Major R. E.
Dalling Col. R. E.	Ralphs Mr. & Mrs. E.
Ellis F. S.	Skinner Miss
Falchione Major	Skinner Miss
Hale Mr. & Mrs. B. A.	Skinner Miss
Hall Col. Gordon	Smith Mr. & Mrs. E. G.
Hansen W. J.	Smith Mr. & Mrs. E. G.
Hardman A.	Squire Mrs.
Hind B. A.	Thal Mr. & Mrs. E. W.
Humphreys Mr.	Thal Mr. & Mrs. E. W.
Johns M. S. T. J. R.	Thal Mr. & Mrs. E. W.
Jones Leo	Thal Mr. & Mrs. E. W.
Kadoorie E.	Varadon P.

Dec. 20-26—Severe fighting on the line of the Buzia River.	
Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of \$340,000,000.	
Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.	
Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieport.	
Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.	
Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.	
Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.	
Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.	
Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.	
Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth.	
Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.	
Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea: the Blucher sunk.	
Jan. 28—Germans lose heavily at Givency and Cunhy.	
Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids.	
Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.	
Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.	
Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.	
Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.	
Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.	
Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.	

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

We would call special attention to the splendid values we offer in Gentlemen's Rain Coats. All our Waterproofs are clean fresh stock and guaranteed in perfect condition at prices that defy competition.



THE FEATHERWEIGHT.

SILK OILSKIN COATS.

An Ideal Waterproof Coat for Tropical use: very Light in Weight and a very Effective Rain Resistor. All seams very Strongly Sewn. Note the Price \$25.00 each.

THE WAYLOO.

RAINCOAT.

Made from White Vulcanized Cloth very Smart in Appearance and Quite Rainproof. Price \$4.50 each.

SUPERIOR GRADE.

RAINCOATS.

Made from the Finest Materials Obtainable. Smart C. Lining. Perfectly Reliable. Prices: \$16.00 20.00 25.00 32.50 each.

UMBRELLAS.

Gentlemen's Umbrellas.

Fitted with Strong Black

Covers, Specially

Adapted for this Climate.

Fox's Frames.

In a Good Range of Smart

Crook Handles.

Prices: \$5.50 6.50 8.00

and 10.50 each.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—German losses at La Bassee total 10,000 in three days.

March 14—The Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassee region to be 17,000.

March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles.

March 19—Russians enter Memel.

March 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24—British airmen successfully attack German submarine works at Hoboken.

March 25—German submarine U208 sunk with all hands.

March 29—Russian Fleet bombards the Bosphorus. German submarine sinks West African liner Falaba.

March 31—Australia offers another contingent.

NOTICE

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, Street, 2nd Street west of Central Market Telephone No. 515.

NOTICES

AMERICANS

LIKE

PRINCE ALBERT CRIMP CUT.

BECAUSE

IT DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

OBTAINABLE AT

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home.

Price per single copy:—25 cents.

Annual Subscription:—\$13 (including postage \$17).

— PHOTOGRAPH —

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of Queen's College, Hongkong.

CONTENTS.

Day by Day	1—4	Concerning Sihon, King of the Ammonites	37—38
Passenger Lists	5	On Account of the War	38
Hotel Lists	6	The Colony's Health	38
Correspondence	7	Sanitary Board	39—40
The Courts	9—13	Hongkong Piers	40
Leading Articles	14—20	Enemies Expelled	41—42
Notes and Comments	21—25	S.S. Oriental Sold	42
Special Articles	26—31	Prince of Wales' Fund	42
Sport	32	From A Hongkong Man's Letter	42
The New War Loan	33—34	Local Examination Result	43
Killed at the Front	34	Accident to Mr. B. W. Grey	43
Storthand Examination Results	34	Mr. H. E. Victor Safe	43
Among the Chinese	35—36	Commercial	44
The Yellow Dragon	36	Telegrams	44

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET"

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE"

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,
168 Des Vœux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Vœux Road, West.

BATHING TRIP TO MIRS BAY
via
KOWLOON CANTON
RAILWAY.

A launch can now be hired from undersigned to leave Tai Po Pier, for any afternoon, after 3 o'clock.
Water and Bathing Beaches unexcelled.
Book early to avoid disappointment.

For terms apply to
H. A. LAMMERT,
4, Duddell St.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Notice is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members to be held on Monday 12th July, at 12 noon in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building, the following resolutions will be proposed and if carried by a majority of those present and entitled to vote will take effect.

1. That in the opinion of this Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber, it is inconsistent with the purposes for which the Chamber was formed and exists, and inconsistent with the obligations of the Chamber towards the Government, and inconsistent with the interests of the Chamber as a whole, that any member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a member.

2. That accordingly the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rule to be numbered XXV viz:—

"Any member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a member."

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 30 June, 1915.

Commercial.

Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.

The fifth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Padang Rubber Co., Ltd. was held last week in Shanghai. Mr. A. W. Burkill who presided, supported by Messrs. S. S. Benjamin and Chan Bing-him, and the attendance represented 7,220 shares said:—"Dealing first with the profit and loss account, the Directors are sure that shareholders will agree with them that the result is very satisfactory. Although the net price per pound received for rubber is 2½d. less than the previous year, the 'all in' cost has been reduced by more than 4d., the net profit for the year being Tls. 92,000 against Tls. 42,000 last year. The value placed on the stock and old appears high in relation to the average price received, recently, however, all scrap grades have been sold in Singapore and the stock consists almost entirely of smoked sheet which is worth considerably more than the value placed on it. The Directors recommend placing a further Tls. 10,000 to the equalization of dividend fund, which will then stand at Tls. 30,000. With the above amount to reserve for dividends and the dividend distributed of 13 per cent. for the year, the total payment out of profits for this purpose amounts to 15 per cent., and though the earnings are still more, the Directors think it a wise policy to take advantage of prosperous years in writing down our perishable assets to nominal figures. The balance sheet calls for little further comment. Sundry creditors include Directors' and Auditor's fees, Manager's commission and General Manager's remuneration. Since the accounts were published loans have all been paid off and the cash funds now available amount to Tls. 93,621. The Directors have sent to the shareholders a copy of the Visiting Agent's last report, which deals fully with estate matters and renders it unnecessary for me to refer to them at length. The yield per tree shows a very satisfactory increase. The average average tapped during the year was about 450, making the yield per acre per annum over 450 lb., which compares very favourably with any estate in the country. Although the hilly nature of the estate has its disadvantage in tending to make tapping expensive, the strength and size and consequent good yield of the trees would appear to more than compensate for this drawback. Mr. Boyd, the Visiting Agent, has retired from the East, and we do not intend to appoint a successor unless it is found necessary. The Directors have every confidence in Mr. Low, the Manager, and as the Penang Agents, Messrs. Kennedy & Co., will exercise their usual watchful care of the Company's interests, the Directors have no anxiety in leaving the estate in their hands. With reference to the retirement of Mr. Boyd the Directors wish to express their great appreciation of the assistance and advice he has given during the past five years. The prospects for the current year are quite satisfactory and given favourable conditions the estimated output of 230,000 lbs. should be easily obtained. During the year further permanent lines will be constructed as well as the new assistant's bungalow referred to in Mr. Boyd's Report." The following resolutions were passed without discussion:—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Benjamin: "That the report and accounts as presented be accepted. Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Chan Bing-him: "That the balance at credit of profit and loss account be appropriated as follows:—

Pay a final dividend Tls. 1 per share (making 13 per cent. for the year).....50,000.00
Place to the Equalization of Dividend Fund.....10,000.00
Write off Estate Account.....7,202.12
Write off Buildings.....4,720.25
Write off Machinery and Plant.....2,962.38
Write off Furniture.....602.57
Write off Vehicles, etc.....227.71
Carry forward to next year.....10,850.80

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest, 14th May, to now	Lowest, 14th May, to now	
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	{ \$812½ b. £76½/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	811½ 790 { £2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9½ equal to \$27.27 for ½ year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurance.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	365 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	370 360 { Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170 b.	10,000	\$15	£3	145	May	133	Jan.	170 170 { Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	895 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847½	April	700	Oct.	\$895 \$855 { Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192½	Jan.	240 225 { Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$148½ b.	20,000	\$100	50	160	July	140	Oct.	148½ 130 \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$395 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	395 385 \$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
C. & M. S.S. Co., Ltd.	{ 40 cts. b. x the re- C. & M. S.S. Co., Ltd. { turn of \$4.50 per s.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5½	Dec.	50 cts. 30 cts. \$1 for 1909
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$54½ b.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27½	Nov.	54½ 45 { \$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$15 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29¼	Jan.	22	Dec.	23 21 { Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$108 s.	{ 60,000 £5 } all			79	Jan.	50	Sept.	108 96 { Final of 3½ m'king 6½ on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$85½ s. x div.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106½	Feb.	70½	Sept.	89½ x div. 85½ x div. { Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 ex div. s.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37 36 { \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$119 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96½	Feb.	70	Nov.	119 111 \$3 for 1912
Luen Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$36 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	36 27½ \$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	32/- s. x div.	1,000,000	\$1	all	41½	Feb.	33½	Dec.	33½ 32½ { Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5)
Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ltd.	\$3.75 s.	200,000	\$1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	3.75 3.60 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6 s.	160,000	\$1	all	39½	Feb.	19½	Nov.	32½ 32½ 1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$71½ s.	50,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	72 68 \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pca D. Co., Ltd.	\$72 s.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	72 57 \$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$51½ b.	55,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	52 51 Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$81 b.	36,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82½	Dec.	85 80 Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$94 b.	13,000	\$100	100	128	July	120	Dec.	94 116 Tls. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$116 b.	20,000	\$50	50	117½	July	98	Nov.	109 108 { \$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$109 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117½	July	98	Nov.	109 108 { \$3½ for year ending 31/12/14
H'phrey's Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.40 s.	150,000	\$10	all	94	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 6.40 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	50	45½	Jan.	44	Feb.	40 40 \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$104 s.	78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106 101 { Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$71 b.	19,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	71 70 \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all					100 \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$168 b.	20,000	\$50	all	138	July	125	May	168 b. 152½ Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$71½ s.	125,000	\$10	all	824	Mar.	7	June	7 7 50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	\$13.90 b.	75,000	\$10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	144 133½ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$87½ b.	8,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89 b. 85 Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	\$1.98 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	99½ 97½ { Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end'g 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Porcel Company, Ltd.	\$10 s.	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10 10 85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	{ \$4¼ s. Id. }	20,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4¼ 4¼ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Co. (Spec. shares)	\$125 s.	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8½ 8.00 70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$8 s.	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8½ 8.00 70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	7½	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34 34 \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$6.85 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6.90 6.70 50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	60,000	\$25	all	49	Jan.	38	Nov.	40 39 \$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$184 s.	6,000	\$25	all	217½	July	174	Dec.	184 184 Final of \$6 making \$8½ for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26½ s.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	26½ 26½ Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	\$25,000	5/-	all	13½	July	7½	Feb.	5 x div. 4.80 x div. { Final div. of 6d. making 7½d per share for 1913
Langkats	\$41 s.	250,000	\$10	all	64½	Mar.	28	Dec.	42 38 { Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.30 x div.	25,000	\$10	all	10½	Jan.	9¼	June	10 10 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New)	80 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	93	cts. Jan.	75	cts. Dec.	\$1 80 cts. None
Philippines, Ltd.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—		—		4 4 \$1.50 for 1910.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 s.	12,000	\$10	all	—		—		5 5 None
Societies of Pulpes of Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—		—		20 20 35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.15 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3½ 3.00 { \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14.
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$17½ b.	27,723	\$10	all	22¼	Feb.	17	Jan.	17½ 16½ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6½ s.	90,000	\$10	all	8¼	April	6.90	Dec.	6.60 x div. 6.50 x div. 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	\$6½ b.	21,000	\$7	all	9½	Jan.	6½	Dec.	6½ 6 \$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29 29

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO MON. JULY 5, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	Demand India.....135	T/T France.....237½
T/T.....1/9 5/16	T/T Bombay.....135	Demand Paris.....238
Demand.....1/9 3/8	Demand Bombay.....135	On Haiphong.....8¼ prem.
30 d/s.....1/9 7/16	T/T Calcutta.....135	On Saigon.....8
60 d/s.....1/9 1/2	Demand Calcutta.....135	On Bangkok.....8½
4 m/s.....1/9 9/16	Demand Manila.....87	
T/T Shanghai.....78½	T/T San Fco & N.Y. 42½	Buying.
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York 42 5/8	4 m/s L.O.....1/9 15/16
T/T Singapore.....78 1/4	T/T Java.....107½	4 m/s D.P.....1/10 1/16
T/T Japan.....87	T/T Marks.....Nom.	30 d/s Sney & M. 1/10 3/16
T/T India.....134¾	Demand Germany.....	30 d/s San Fco & N.Y. 44
		4 m/s Marks.....Nom.
		4 m/s France.....248½

5th July.

6 m/s. France.....253½
Gold Leaf per tael \$58.30
Sovereign.....\$11.15 nom.
Bar Silver, ready.....\$2 15/16
forward.....

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:
Chinese.....20 cts. piece.....\$19 1/4
Chinese.....10.....\$19 3/8
Hongkong 20 cts. piece.....\$15 1/8
Hongkong 10.....\$15 7/8

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

ROMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
Kobe. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN &
LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open-
ed and FIXED DEPOSITS
received at rates to be ascertain-
ed on application.
N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at:
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be
obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Pro-
perty, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident
System.

(Rates and Particulars on ap-
plication).
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed:
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

SUNDAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office,
1, Des Vœux Road, Central.
Do "Yee Yee" Road, Central.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to
leave the Colony should
apply in writing for permission
to do so to the Provost Marshal,
Head Quarters Offices, at least 48
hours before the intended hour
of departure, giving name, nation-
ality, age, sex, height, complexion
and occupation of the applicant,
and stating the name of the
steamer or other vessel of the
hour of the train by which the
applicant wishes to leave. Ap-
plicants should apply in person
for their passes to the Provost
Marshal at Head Quarters Offices
between the hours of 9 a.m. and
1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling.....\$1,500,000 at 2/-

Silver.....\$15,000,000

Silver.....\$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.—Chairman.

W. L. Patten.—

